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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXI NO. 102 BOMBAY TUESDAY MAY 2, 1933 TWELVE PAGES

MAHATMA DOES NOT CONTEMPLATE RELEASE

Out Of The Gloaming.

Mr. Winston Churchill denies Mr. Baldwin's charge that he is trying to split the party. He only suggests a change of leadership.

* * * *

The London "Times" says Mr. Baldwin's speech is welcome proof that the Tory leaders will stand by their "principles". And their interest too!

* * * *

"Ought they to turn down the views of all the men on the spot responsible for governing India to-day?" asks Baldwin pathetically? It's a beautiful picture this of the Willingdons Hailes, Haileys and Emersons clamouring for India's freedom.

* * * *

The Secretary of State must be shivering in his shoes. The Bombay Presidency Association woke up during the week-end and passed a resolution that the W. P. falls far short even of the B. P. A.'s requirements, adding that if it is not altered it will create discontent. The members then turned over and went to sleep again.

* * * *

In these days of general economy it is good to note that the resolution has not been cabled as usual to Whitehall.

* * * *

Mr. Mahomed Ali Jinnah fears that under the White Paper the future of India is not going to be bright. So it must be true that he has made his permanent domicile in England.

* * * *

Jinnah asks the British to give India a square deal. The White Paper is neither a square nor a round table deal. It's a poor attempt at a confidence trick.

* * * *

The London correspondent of the "Times of India" is more angry with Russia and complains that the inner history of the recent trial was that the O. G. P. U. took the bit between their teeth by launching the prosecution. Just as its friends do here.

* * * *

The only weapon that the Bolsheviks understand is the "Big Stick" it is stated, further, in extenuation of British policy. But, all the same, it takes a long time to knock sense into their heads.

* * * *

"The Kashmir Darbar has torn off a page of the ancient Hindu book by legalising re-marriage of Hindu widows." They did it in British India long ago, but there are fanatics still busy trying to stick it in its old place.

* * * *

The "C. and M. Gazette" writes that Mr. Justice McCardie's outspoken observations on Dyer's action in the O'Dwyer-Nair Case were typical and that unnecessary fuss was made about them by the Labourites. What mattered it if 500 or 600 persons were killed in cold-blood and about 2,000 wounded, if "the Empire was saved" and a lesson taught to the Punjab?

* * * *

But in its saner mood the paper admits that many of his 'obiter dicta' were highly debatable and open to criticism. And this was one of them!

* * * *

The Babe thinks that "the repercussions of the fast may be felt in directions which have nothing to do with the uplift of the Harijans." What an awful thing if Ma takes to religion and starts on a course of self-purification!

* * * *

"They must allow the speaker at the other end to finish what he is saying before they reply: interjections and interruptions will cause, trouble." How learnedly they can write at Bori Bunder on nothing in particular.

* * * *

The Babe prattles lustily about the new telephone service to England with a wisdom beyond its years. It says that the ends of the earth have been brought into a city's span, for the possibilities of commercial enterprise are limitless. But the possibilities of talking to London at eighty rupees a time are limited.

* * * *

Every dark cloud has its silver lining and even the J. P. C. has its own, for it enables Mr. Abdulla Yusuf Ali, C.I.E., I.C.S., (Retired) to represent the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Muslim Union, to safeguard the members' interests.

* * * *

The evidence, copy of which has been circulated has a grand illustrated cover ornamented by the portrait of Mr. Abdulla Yusuf Ali (retired)—which it is to be hoped will duly impress the committee.

* * * *

Sambo was telling the Negro minister that he had "got religion."

"Dat's fine, brothah, but is you sure you is going to lay aside sin?"

"Yessuh, ah's done it already".

"An' is you gwine support de church and help de widows an' o'phans!"

"Ready right now."

"An' is you gwine to pay up all yoh debts?"

Wait a minute, Pahson! You ain't talking religion now—you're talkin' bizzness!"

NO GOING BACK ON DECISION

Says This Fast Is First Of Series To Follow

FEELS CONFIDENT OF SURVIVING FIERY ORDEAL

POONA, May 1.

"Unless God or the devil, whoever possesses me, comes to the rescue and says *'No. You should not fast'*, or unless some one with a clearer vision than myself convinces me that I could not possibly have been possessed by God, but that clearly this is a suggestion of the Devil, there is no possibility of my changing my decision to fast" declared Mahatma Gandhi in a press interview this afternoon.

He added "I have not hesitated to correct my error before now, but the conviction has to become clear to me that it is an error."

Gandhiji cheerfully answered a host of questions and declared he was more than optimistic that he could stand the 21 days' fast. Three restless nights preceded his decision, which once taken, brought him peaceful sleep after Saturday midnight.

It is learnt that Maha ma Gandhi communicated his decision to Government early on Sunday morning.

POONA, May 1.

Mahatma Gandhi broke his silence at noon to-day, and forthwith commenced his interviews, of which he had not a few to-day.

His son, Mr. Ramdas Gandhi, who was released only this morning from the Yerwada Jail, after serving a sentences of 18 months' imprisonment, was an early visitor. He was accompanied by Messrs. Devidas Gandhi and Kaka Kalelkar from Sabarmati.

Gandhiji received Pressmen inside the jail cell, where, for the past few days, he has been holding his office. The mango tree is not providing the requisite protection against the increasing heat.

Almost the first question asked by the Pressmen was, whether it was possible for him under any circumstances to abandon his fast.

Gandhiji replied:—

"Humanly speaking, there is absolutely no possibility of my abandoning the fast."

WHAT LED TO DECISION?

This was followed by more questions on his statement.

Asked, if he could throw light on the "shocking cases of impurity" referred to in his statement, Gandhiji said that it was not possible for him to do that; but he had no grievance against anybody in particular, and, if he had any grievance at all, it was against himself.

Gandhiji proceeded: "I went to bed that night without the slightest feeling that I would take such a step. No single event can be held responsible for this decision, but it undoubtedly is the result of the accumulation of a long series of events extending over a fairly long period. It is not that I was blind to them before. They were producing their silent and unconscious effect on my mind."

MORE TO FOLLOW.

Replying to another question, the Mahatma said:

"I do expect that my fast is merely a precursor of many such fasts, and if I survive this, I may feel called upon to undertake another fast."

Proceeding Gandhiji said:

"At this stage, it is necessary for the public to understand the very vital difference between the September fast and the impend-

(Continued on page 7.)

MRS. NAIDU TO SEE MAHATMA

HYDERABAD (Deccan), May 1.

On receipt of the news of Mahatma Gandhi's impending fast, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, who was to undergo an operation this week, has postponed it, and leaves for Poona on Tuesday evening to interview Gandhiji.—A. P.

Governor Of Bombay speaks to London: Picture taken at the inauguration Of England-India Radio Telephone Service On Monday.

Missing Bonds Found Lying At Entrance

Mysterious Disappearance And Reappearance, Episodes In Central Bank Drama : Police Detain Suspects

The mysterious theft of three Bombay Development Loan bonds of the value of Rs. 15,500 from a table in the main hall of the Central Bank of India;

The smart arrest of three sus picious characters in the bank premises which was preceded by an exciting chase;

And finally the reappearance of all the three bonds on the steps at the entrance to the bank.

These were the exciting episo des of a drama which was enacted in the Central Bank of India, Fort, Bombay, at noon on Monday.

Mr. Rustomji Framji Joshi, a Parsi potato merchant, the owner of the bonds, is full of praise to the Palton Road police for effecting the arrests and assisting in the recovery of the missing bonds.

Although the bonds made their reappearance on the steps of the bank, the arrested men are detained in the lock as the police strongly suspect that they had something to do with the affair.

RAZOR BLADE.

It may be interesting to mention that one of the arrested men was found in possession of a safety razor blade believed to be generally carried by pick-pockets and another tried to evade arrest and was secured by Sergeant Rimmer, opposite the Travancore National Bank, Ltd., after an exciting chase.

According to the version of Mr. Joshi, the owner of the bonds, he went to the Central Bank ... noon on Monday to lodge the bonds as security in connection with a business transaction. He took out the bonds from his coat pocket, and kept them on the table in the main hall of the bank, and was filling in certain forms in respect of the transaction.

As he was doing so, he noticed a man close to his left, and his attention was momentarily distracted. A few seconds later, he was surprised to discover that the bonds were missing. He immediately ran up to the Palton Road Police Station and lodged a complaint of theft.

Inspector Bird of the Palton Rd. Police Station and Sergeant Rimmer immediately came to the bank, but they took care to enter the premises by a side entrance, so as to attract the least attention to themselves. The police noticed three suspicious characters loitering near the entrance to the bank and immediately arrested two of them.

Abdulla Ahmed, the third man, however, attempted to evade arrest. He ran out of the bank, and entering Tamarind Lane made towards Churchgate Street. Sergeant Rimmer, however, chased him and effected his arrest near the Travancore National Bank, Ltd., at Churchgate Street.

BONDS RECOVERED.

Shortly after the arrests, however, the bonds were found lying on the steps of the bank and were promptly restored by the police to its owner.

The police still suspect that the arrested men may have had something to do with the theft and have, therefore, detained them in the lock-up for inquiries. Their names are:—Ashakalli Mohamedalli, Surajuddin Sheikh Mahiuddin and Abdulla Ahmed.

ENGLAND-INDIA RADIO PHONE

Listeners-In Hear Clearly Both London & Bombay Speakers

LONDON, May 1.

At the inauguration of the England-India radio telephone service, listeners—in by headphones in London General Post Office, heard with equal clearness voices of Sir Samuel Hoare and Sir Kingsley Wood speaking in the adjoining room and Sir Frederick Sykes and others speaking from Bombay. The volume of sound was equal, the only difference being that reception was faint, and there was hardly perceptible rustling when listening in to Bombay.—Reuter.

(Detailed report of the Radio-'Phone inauguration appears on Page 7).

RAILWAY ECONOMY

Pope Committee Suggest Amalgamation And Re-Organisation

SIMLA, May 1.

The report is published of the Committee appointed by the Government of India to suggest methods by which efficiency can be improved and economy effected on Railways.

Mr Pope was the Chairman of the Committee which included Mr. Bell (East Indian Railway), Col. Carson (North Western Railway), Mr. Case, (G. I. P. Railway), Mr. Higginson (Bengal-Nagpur Railway) and Mr. Trimming (East Indian Railway.)

JOB ANALYSIS.

The Committee suggests the inauguration of "job analysis" as it exists on the London Midland and Scottish Railway. The importance of the question of intensive use of locomotive power is emphasised.

The Railway Board is advised to address the agents of Railways on the possibilities of economy by organised scheduling of surplus track, etc., from the point of view of halving the manufacture and purchase of new material or plant.

The carriage and Waggon hot boxes are described as a serious operating and commercial inconvenience and the Committee advises the Board to take the help of the Indian Railway Conference Association for a co-ordinated attack.

As for surplus staff, the Committee declares, there are numbers of them on the Railways. The attraction of enhanced retiring allowances, if granted, would certainly reduce the surplus to some extent.

Economies obtainable by amalgamation of railways are detailed and in this connection the importance is stressed or detailed examination of the experience gained in Britain and Germany.

The chairman, Mr. Pope, in his forwarding note refers to the proposal to appoint a Committee of eeperts from England to follow the work done by its Committee and says this is unnecessary as memberse of his own Committee are experts, and they could meet at intervals.—A. P.

MARTIAL LAW IN LIMA

LIMA, May 1.

A State of seige has been declared throughout the country following the assassination of President Sanchez Cerro.

The Cabinet meeting immediately proclaimed General Benevides President. He was previously minister in London.—Reuter.

GOLD FLIGHT TO CONTINUE

No Embargo On Exports Says Hoare

SURCHARGE ON COAL

White Hall Proposes To Represent To India Govt. For Its Removal

LONDON, May 1.

In the House of Commons, Mr. V. McEntee inquired whether Sir Samuel Hoare would consider the advisability of inviting open tenders for the carriage of mails by sea, when the existing contract expired, also whether Sir Samuel would request Government to give preference to an Indian company.

Sir S. Hoare replied that the contract for the Eastern Mail Service was between the Post Master General, not Raj, and the P. & O. Company.

He added that when the contract ended, all relevant factors would be considered.

Sir Samuel informed Mr. McEntee that the Government of India had no intention of placing an embargo on the export of gold from India in the immediate future.

TRADE MARKS REGISTRATIONS

Replying to Mr. Hannon, Sir S. Hoare said, doubtless, the Government of India would give due weight to the resolution of the Indian Chamber of Commerce to the effect that legislation be introduced for the registration of trade marks in India. He added, he had much sympathy with the suggestion and realised the importance of the matter to manufacturers in Britain.

KARACHI EMBARGO.

In the House of Commons, Sir Samuel Hoare informed Mr. Churchill that he learned from a newspaper that the ban on imported British cotton goods by the Cotton Goods Combination of Karachi was imposed to help to reduce the stocks of piecegoods awaiting distribution.

He added that the embargo was not confined to British goods. He was seeking further information immediately.

Replying to Mr. Thomas Williams, Sir Samuel promised to inquire the views of the Government of India regarding the advisability of removing the 15 per cent. surcharge on coal leview in 1931 in view of the industrial depression in India.

Replying to Mr. Grenfell, Sir Samuel declined to ask the Government of India to inquire into the working of the Port Trusts, with a view to securing greater Indian representation and control in their administration.

MYSORE NEGOTIATIONS.

Sir Samuel informed Sir Alfred Knox that negotiations were in progress with the Government of Mysore with reference to Bangalore, not with the idea of inducing Mysore to enter Federation, but with a view to settling the question of Bangalore Station.

TRADE AGREEMENT.

Asked by Mr. Morgan Jones whether the Government of India proposed to negotiate a trade agreement with Ceylon, Sir Samuel said that the Ceylon Government in the beginning of April desired to send a deputation to the Government regarding the preferential duties. He understood that the Government of India was glad to receive a deputation, but he was unaware that there were any matters outstanding between India and Ceylon relating to the immigration of Indian labourers, minimum wages and status of Indians generally in Ceylon, which were not capable of settlement through ordinary channels.

He preferred to leave it to the Government of India to form conclusions on appropriate methods of procedure of such matters.—Reuter.

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REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under. "Box No.——The Advertisement Department, The Bombay Chronicle", Old Custom House Road, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Numbers should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Announcement & Wanted Managers.—Mr. K. A. Savadatti, Dharwar has been appointed as a Manager in Dharwar District on Rs. 110 p.m. after he deposited with us Rs. 260/ cash. Wanted 5 more Managers in Bombay Presidency. Apply atonce to: Great Eastern Industrial Co., Ltd., 38, Mint Street, Madras. (365).

Wanted—Clerks, Graduates, Law Graduates, Engineers, Doctors, Teachers, Hd. mistresses, Typists, Sub-overseers, etc., to consult with Employment Procuring Bureau B. N. Road, Lucknow. (365).

12. TO BE LET.

To Let at Paruck Wadi Girgaum Back Road one open airy block with garden. Rent Moderate. (361).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Muslim Students' Hostel, Bordi (Dist. Thana) — Run by the Konkan Muslim Education Society, Thana and connected with the S.P. Hakimji High School, Bordi. Fine independent bungalow, situated at a very healthy site, facing the sea, with ample play grounds. Individual care, special attention to backward pupils. Liberal and varied diet. Charges moderate Prospectus from M. Khairuddin Ahmed Siddiqi, B.A., Supdt. (6622)

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted Agents for the Sale of High Class Swadeshi Cigarettes in the City of Bombay. Those able to invest capital and experienced in Cigarette business need apply to the Indian Tobacco Corporation Limited, Podanur, South India. (358).

74. AGENCIES WANTED.

Applications are invited from persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas Sd., Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada, Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar, Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra, Bilaspur, Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer, Vizianagram City and Harda. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager, the "Bombay Chronicle" Co. Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

76. TRADE FORECASTS.

Earn Rs. 144 daily. Backed amount refunded if our one sure New York cotton penalty forecast fails charges Rs. 100 also 50/25 with refund guarantee, Commercial Investment Agency, Forbes Street, opposite Greaves Cotton, Kirty Building, Telephone 24521. (369).

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT announcements **Legal and Public Notifications** are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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THE NEW BERAR CO., LTD.,
Mankwa Building,
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A NOTICE.

The Share Certficates Nos. 433 and 162 of the First and Second Issues standing in the joint names of Mr. Mohanlal Manekchand Kachra and Doolichand Nanachand of Surat in the Books of the aforesaid Co., have been either lost or misplaced. Any person holding possession of them or has found through any course or having any claim on them may report to the above Company's Office within a fortnight otherwise the company will issue the duplicates thereof to the applicants.

28th April 1933. (364)

Public Notices

NOTICE

I, the undersigned CHHOTALAL NAROTTAMDAS MARFATIA, carrying on business in Bombay and Surat in Steam Coal and also Insurance Broker in the name, style and firm of Hiralal Narotamdas Marfatia & Co., do hereby give notice that on the 24th day of April 1919 I gave a power of attorney to Chhaganlal Sankleshwar Trivedi and Ratilal Maganlal Joshi and appointed them jointly and severally for me and on my behalf and for and on behalf of my said firm my attorneys for the purposes mentioned therein, relating to my above business, that I have revoked the said power of attorney and cancelled the appointment of the said Chhaganlal Sankleshwar Trivedi and Ratilal Maganlal Joshi as my said attorneys for some time past and I hereby give notice to the public that if they act upon the faith of the said power they will do so at their own risk and peril and I shall not hold myself in any way responsible for the same.

CHHOTALAL N. MARFATIA.
Damodar Mansions,
Near Opera Tram Terminus,
Bombay, 1st May, 1933. (362)

S. S. TANGO MARU.

Consignees of cargo per the above steamer are hereby informed that she arrived on the 29th April from Japan via wayports and been berthed in Alexandra Dock No. 4. No survey on damaged cargo will be held unless a written application is received by us within seven days from the date of discharge and prior to the removal of goods from the Landing Shed.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Public Notices

For Sale

FIRST MORTGAGE DEBENTURES of "Bombay Samachar", Limited of the face value of Rs. 30,000/- are FOR SALE. Persons desiring to purchase the same should send in their sealed offers to Box No. 111 "Bombay Chronicle" on or before 10th May 1933. 6625

Legal Notices

Notice of Sale

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Bai KESSERBAI CHUBILDAS LALLOOBHOY, the last surviving executrix of the last Will and Testament of CHUBILDAS LALOOBHOY, the said Kesserbai, Mansen Karsondas and Harilal Karsondas, Trustees of the last Will and Testament of the said Chubildas Lalloobhoy, H. H. Wadia, Court Receiver and Receiver of the Estate of the late Janmayjay Chubildas, appointed by the High Court of Bombay, in Suit No. 207 of 1932 of the said Court, LILIBAI, widow of the said Janmayjay Chubildas, JASSODABAI also widow of the said Janmayjay Chubildas, RAMAT KUMARI, daughter of the said Janmayjay Chubildas by her mother and guardian the said Lilibai, HANSUMATI, daughter of the said Janmayjay Chubildas by her mother and guardian the said Jassodabai, the said Kesserbai, widow of Chubildas Lalloobhoy and Jayabai, widow of Bhadrasen Chubildas, as the surviving executrices of the last Will and Testament of the said Bhadrasen Chubildas, the said Jayabai, widow of Bhadrasen Chubildas, and Bhadra Kumari and Surya Kumari, daugters of the said Bhadrasen Chubildas, by their mother and guardian the said Jayabai of Bombay Inhabitants have contracted for the absolute sale to our client of the undermentioned property. All persons, therefore, having or claiming any right, title or interest, in or to the said property or any part thereof, whether by way of inheritance, bequest, trust, possession, gift, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, lease, or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make such claims known in writing to the undersigned at their Office No. 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from this date, otherwise the said sale will be completed without reference to any such claims and all such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

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All that piece or parcel of land of the Quit and Ground Rent tenure containing by admeasurement 225 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old Nos. 184, 214, 799 and 184 Collector's New Nos. 7529, 7499 and 7969, Old Survey Nos. 1999, 2005 and 2006 and New Survey No. 677 and bearing Cadastral Survey No. 3198 of Bhuleshwar Division, together with the tenements or buildings standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under C. Ward Nos. 5902, 5903 and 6001 and Street Nos. 305, 307 and 309 all which premises are situate at and on the East Side of Kika Street in the City and Registration District and Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded, on or towards the East by Bapu Khote Street, on or towards the West by Kika Street, on or towards the North by the property of Mansen Karsondas and others and on or towards the South partly by the property of Hirachand Rupchand and others and partly by the property of Nanabhoy Gangaram and others.

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The Best in the Papers

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Under the kind patronage of His Highness Shreemant—Sayajeerao Gaekwar Maharaj of Baroda
GANDHARVA NATAK MANDALI
ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
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SAVITRI
FRIDAY, the 5th May At 8-30 P.M.
SANT KANHOPATRA
(the scene of the Vithal Temple, at Pendharpur, specially prepared will be shown in this performance)
SATURDAY, the 6th May At 3-30 P.M.
SAVITRI
SUNDAY, the 7th May At 4-30 P.M.
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Booking at the theatre daily from 8 to 11 and 5 to 8 p.m. at the theatre.
Royal Opera House to be let. Apply to:—Aryan Electric Company Portuguese Church Naka, Bombay 4, Tel. 24725.

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—as the 3,000-year-old mummy who comes to life TODAY to seek his lost love of a forgotten yesterday!
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Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
Matinee at 2-45 on Sat. & Sun.

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6-30 and 10 p.m.
LAST DAY
RAMON NOVARRO
IN
"HUDDLE"
FROM TO-MORROW
GRETA GARBO, JOHN BARRYMORE, LIONEL BARRYMORE, JOAN CRAWFORD & WALLACE BEERY.
IN
M-G-M's SUPER SPECIAL
"GRAND HOTEL"

N. Y. K. LINE
FOR COLOMBO, SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers	Tons	Arrive	Leave
*Nagato Maru,	5901	30 April	4 May
x Tango Maru	6893	29 April	13 May.
Suwa Maru	11000.	.....	16 May
*Hankow Maru	4104	1 May	19 May
*Hakodate Maru	5303	3 May	17 May
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	†30 May
Iokiwa Maru	6972	18 May	31 May
Hakozaki Maru	10500	...	† 12 June

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo. † From Colombo.

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Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
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Katori Maru	10,000	25 May	12 June

Subject to Alteration without notice.

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PORTS	Single 1st 2nd	Single 1st 3rd	Return 1st 2nd	Return 1st 3rd
	£	£	£	£
COLOMBO	7	5	—	—
SINGAPORE	19	12	30	—
HONGKONG	26	17	—	30
SHANGHAI	30	19	50	30
KOBE	25	22	50	30
YOKOHAMA	36	23	50	30

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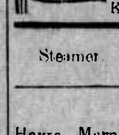
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London ,,	9th May	23rd ,,
Atlas ,,	24th ,,	8th June
Altai ,,	8th June	17th ,,
Alaska ,,	23rd ,,	8th July

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NAZIS BAN "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN"

Persecution Of Jews Continues : Woman dragged Through Street, Man Hanged By Feet Till Dead

A telegram from Berlin in mail week stated that by order of the Minister of the Interior the "Manchester Guardian" is forbidden in Germany until further notice.

The special correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writing from Berlin in mail week says:—

A street vendor named David Leisten was tried before a summary court on Friday and sentenced to one year's imprisonment for "atrocity-mongering." He had been overheard saying in a private conversation that Jews were being terribly persecuted and maltreated in Germany. The Court said that any future cases would be treated with great severity.

PURELY TERRORISTIC.

This trial, like one held in Frankfort a few days ago, was purely Terroristic. The summary courts are now an instrument of the dictatorship, and the purpose of trials such as Friday's is to prevent the truth about that dictatorship from being known.

It is indisputably true that Jews are being persecuted and maltreated in Germany. The dictatorship is making every effort to conceal the truth. Germans are terrorised either by such trials or by the beatings into silence in the Nazi "Brown Houses." Subjects of the Great Powers other than Germany cannot be silenced so easily, but informal (though not altogether ineffective) pressure is being brought to bear on the representatives of the British and American newspapers.

FALSE NEWS IN PRESS.

But while not only the truth but even the slightest hint of the rruth is hushed up in the German press and discouraged in the non-German press, glaring falsehoods are put into the German newspapers, all of which are now either official or semi-official. The dictatorship, while it complains of "atrocity-mongering," does a great deal of scare-mongering itself. A continual stream of false news is being put into its press, and the German public is continually being told about bogus Communist plots to kill, to burn, or to dynamite.

Such stories are false, and are told so as to keep the fear of Communism alive in the absence of any Communist danger. The dictatorship needs a Communist scare to justify its own existence.

GIRLS THREATENED.

In the small hours of this morning a workman's home was raided by armed Black Shirts. The Hitlerite S.S. (Schutz Staffeln), protection squads, are picked men. They wear black shirts and the S.A. (Sturm Abteilungen) storm sections brown.

Drawers and cupboards were ransacked and windows, pictures, and crockery smashed. The father was forced to remain in his bed, while the two girls were threatened with revolvers. One of them was struck in the face by a Black Shirt—her face is still swollen.

Your correspondent has inspected the raided premises. He has also spoken with the victims and witnesses of several recent beatings. Precise details are in his possession, but cannot be revealed for fear of reprisals (it is even necessary to withhold the names of streets and of villages.)

The samples of outrages committed by Brown Shirts since the elections make it more evident than ever that the Terror has been much worse than was at first believed. The British, French, and American press, so far from exaggerating it (as the German press compiains), has understated the truth, although this is natural enough, seeing that only a small fraction of the truth is accessible. The Terror seems to have been wors tof all—worse even than in Berlin—in Cassel, in Sileslaughter and released by an amnesty, is in charge of the Brown Shirts), in Worms, and in many villages.

JEW LYNCHED.

In Frankfort, which is exposed to the scrutiny of Western civilisation, the non-legal Terror has been less than in many other towns, but within a journey of an hour or two all around it has been frightful.

A precise account of what has happened in the villages of Oberhessen alone during the last four weeks would make a terrible story. But it is impossible to establish more than a few cases, inquiry being made difficult by the general fear not only of reprisals but also of imprisonment. A few days ago a man was sentenced to a year's imprisonment for spreading the "false rumour" that a Jew had been hanged by Brown Shirts—the "rumour," as a matter of fact, was true: the Jew, a certain Mr. ——, was beaten by Brown Shirts and hanged by his feet, so that his head was suspended off the ground. When the Brown Shirts had finished with him he was dead.

In the Vogelberg region of Oberhessen Jews have continually been beaten since the elections. Several are in hospital here in Frankfort. At Weisbaden a trade union secretary was arrested by Brown Shirts in his own home. They beat him and then took turns in jabbing him with a knife. It is doubtful whether he will live.

In a village near Worms a woman who kept an inn frequented by Reichsbanner men was dragged through the streets after her hair had been cut off. At Worms also a number of Jews were arrested, shut up in a pigsty and beaten on the buttocks, so that the flesh was bruised and lacerated. They were then made to hit one another. The names of three of the victims are known to your correspondent.

SICK MAN KILLED.

In a Hessian village a Jew was ill in bed with a high temperature when Brown Shirts arrived, ordered him to get up and carry the Nazi flag through the streets and shout, "Hail, Hitler!" He said he was too ill to get up. He offered, under menaces, to comply when he was well again. Then he offered money. The Brown Shirts took his money but forced him to get up nevertheless. They made him walk through the village street and shout "Hail, Hitler." Then he was beaten till he fainted. He was picked up some time after semi-conscious and taken to his home where he died.

In a village of Oberhessen Brown Shirts raided the home of a certain Mr.—(not a Jew but known locally as a keen Reichsbannerman). He was not there, so they arrested a relative (who had never taken any part in politics), dragged him into the forest, and beat him terribly. They then made him sign a statement that if Mr.—did not return within three days he would be arrested again and with him Mr.——'s father. He refused to sign but complied after another beating. He was found in the forest next day bruised, bleeding, and semi-conscious. He is now in hospital. The home of Mr.——(who is well known to your correspondent) has been raided several times since then. The last raid sia (where Heines, who was imprisoned on a charge of manwas on Sunday. The father is a nervous wreck.

THOUSANDS READY TO FLEE.

Thousands upon thousands of Germans have only one wish—to get out of the country. But the frontiers are being closed by the new passport regulations and escape is impossible except at great risk. Thus all Germany is being converted into a huge prison.

Amongst the Jews there is terrible despair. They are neither allowed to make a living in Germany nor to leave.

LADWA TOWN COMMITTEE SUSPENDED

"Apathy And Ineffi[illegible]ncy" Says Punjab Govt.

LAHORE, April 30.

A Press Note states:—

The Punjab Government (Ministry of Local Self-Government) have noticed with regret the maladministration of the Town Committee of Ladwa in the Karnal district which was established in March 1924. Its present financial position is far from satisfactory. It has not been able to pay its last year's contribution of Rs. 3616/ to the District Board of Karnal for the maintenance of medical and educational, institutions, and there is little likelihood of this amount being paid in the present financial year.

APATHY AND INEFFCIENCY.

The administration of every branch of the Committee has been marked with apathy and inefficiency on the part of the staff and the members. Arrears of taxes and other dues have been allowed to accumulate and no serious efforts made for their realization. General orders regulating the erection of buildings and other important matters were not framed in spite of repeated reminders; assessment lists were not prepared in time; and applications for reconsideration of assessments were not attended to.

SUSPENDED.

Lastly the Committee has not yet elected a successor to the last President, who was removed from office in October 1932. The Punjab Government have therefore been constrained to suspend the Town Committee and to place the Tahsildar of Thanesar in charge of its affairs.—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

BRITAIN PREVENTS RISE IN STERLING

All Markets Show Upward Trend

WINTER RAINFALL BELOW NORMAL

Cotton Prices To Advance Upto 12 Cents.

Bombay, May 1

On Saturday the New York cotton futures market was active and strong on general buying influenced by bullish political news and strength of Wall Street. The market closed at a rise of 39 to 43 points.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also strong and closed at a rise of 40 to 36 points. Spot cotton price advanced 37 points at 7.71c.

The Liverpool cotton futures market was steady on trade calling with shortage of contracts. The market closed at a rise of 4 to 1 point. Middling American Spot cotton prices advanced 2 points at 5.55d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures closed at a rise of one point and Egyptian cotton prices closed at a rise of one to three points.

The Alexandria cotton futures market was quiet and closed at a decline of 6 points.

NEW YORK WEEKLY REVIEW.

The market advanced early in the week but with more urgent demand supplied, a rather reactionary tone developed with disposition to take profits increased by the appreciation of Dollar in relation to Sterling. The Debate in the Senate on the Inflationary Amendments to the Farm Relief Bill caused uncertainty regarding the final provisions of the Bill, although the adminstration is apparently committed to measures for advancing the commodity prices. Further delays in planting are reported; moreover the winter rainfall in the South-West has been below the normal, which is generally considered to be an unfavourable feature in the outlook of the crop. Prospects of inflation stimulated demand in cotton goods, but mills were hesitant to sell beyond May and early June.

Ideas as to the acreage have little changed, while there is an increasing doubt as to whether the Farm Bill will be passed in time materially to influence planting.

BONUS TO FARMERS

Messrs Thos. Smith & Co. States:—

As stated by us on Saturday the passage of the Farm Relief Bil with the currency inflation amendment caused a sharp advance in cotton wheat, sugar, silver and securities. President Roosevelt's detrmination to judiciously use the boad powers invested in him to raise commodity prices has entirely changed the outlook and itappears there is more confidence in the market resulting from the active participation of America in the Economic Conference and pronounced intention of the administration.

Under the Farm Bill the Secretary of Agriculture is empowered to call bids from farmers for land and thus by controlling the total acreage he can forcibly reduce it even though it may be considered by some to be too late in the Season.

Although most of the sowing may have been completed it is anticipated the generous bonus allowed to farmers under the new Bill may induce them to abandon a large portion of their plantings and also the President's desire to reduce production before attending the Economic Conference may lead to speedy action.

Consumers will now be more interested in the comtemplated action by the administration under the new legieslation. Should there be any small setback on realising we prefer purchases on such reactions as the operators in America having recently made large profits in commodities are now in a position to replace their holdings on any easiness resulting from foreign liquidation.

The inflation amendment has caused a sharp improvement in sterling but the chances do not seem for any material rise above the present level

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. May Highest 7.75 plus 41: Lowest 7.57 plus 23.

N.Y. October Highest 8.13 (12 noon); Lowest 7.90 (10 a.m.)

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cables:—

9-46 a.m.—Our travelling man wires: South Texas spotted half to all up, fairly good stands suffering for rain.

11-35 a.m.—Liverpool market better due to shortage of contracts and anticipation of advance in New York on inflation measures.

7-15 p.m.—Inflation developments predominate. Weather continues showery in East, dry in West.

Their New York friends cabled. Good speculative buying further advance probable from to-day's market action.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta & Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:—

New York—Advance reflects passage inflationary measures Farm Bill which think points definitely higher commodity prices.

New York:—Feeling in favour of cotton increasing. There is a tendency on the part of public to convert Dollar into commodities in view of legislation being for the purpose of advancing prices much over this level. Expect a further advance.

New York:—General buying influenced by Senate approval of inuation bill. It is impossible to foresee outcome but Goversment's apparent determination raise the price. Strength bull feeling point likely to go higher.

New York:—There are many buyers in expectation of a further upturn owing to Farm Bill passed by Senate but there are strong indications that English intention to try to prevent advance in exchange. All of the market trend is distinctly upward but much of recent buying has been on speculation. For the time being we prefer purchases on breaks with the idea of accepting moderate profits.

Messrs. Drennan & Co. have received the following cables from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach & Co. New York:—

There are many buyers in expectation of a further rise owing Farm Bill passed Senate, but there are strong indications English intention try to prevent advance in Exchange pending Economic Conference. All of the markets show trend distinctly upwards, but much of recent buying has been on speculation. For the time being we prefer purchases on breaks with the idea of accepting moderate profits.

Messrs. Orvis Bros. New York cable:—

General buying influenced by Senate approval of Inflation Bill, it is impossible to foresee, but Government's apparent determination raise price level. strength bull feeling point likely to go higher.

Messrs. Norden & Co.. New York cable:—

Recent political economic conversation appreciably improve prospects early settlement International problems. Passage Farm Bill and inflation legislation practically assured. Favour purchases commodities especially cotton as protection Dollar depreciation.

Messrs. Jivatlal Purtapshi have received the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

New York:—Farmers Relief Bills leave to discretion of President to advance cotton up to above 12 cents. Therefore seems that one can buy blindly against Dollar inflation. Market closed strong with support excellent.

Messrs. Langley & Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents:—

Too many uncertain factors to give definite opinion but with all the inflationary tendencies America one must definitely not be short. While on balance payments Dollars obviously undervalued, it must be remembered it is paper and through inflation could be forced to any figure. It depends entirely on what President will do with his powers.

BOMBAY WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

Bombay, May 1.

(East India Cotton Assn. Ltd)

Receipts from 1st September to 27th April		18,50,797
Same time last season		14,57,573
Exports from 1st September to 27th April:—		
	1932/33	1931/32
United Kingdom	35,215	14,114
Continent	2,18,394	87,267
China	62,102	1,62,596
Japan	7,49,809	3,88,091
Coast Ports	10,432	28,168
U.S.A.	.....	25
Total	10,76,552	6,80,261
Total exports by rail, 1st September '32 to 27th April 1933		87,350*
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st September 1932 to 27th April 1933		4,43,517*
Same period last year		5,88,830
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers & Mills in Bombay on 27th April 1933		9,24,318
Same time last year		7,07,705

*Adjusted.

KARACHI STATISTICS.

(Compiled from Reports of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and other sources).

Total receipts from Up-country from 1st September 1932 to 17th April 1933	7,39,229
Total for the corresponding period last season	6,75,225
Total cotton shipped from 1st September 1932 to 17th April 1933	6,48,847
Total for the corresponding period last season	5,34,655

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, May 1

Following a sharp rise in New York futures of 40 points on Saturday, the local market opened very steady at Rs. 191 for Broach J.A. delivery against expected opening at Rs. 190.

There was some short covering but as soon as the demand was satisfied there was lack of support and prices declined to Rs. 190/4.

Later on prices recorded a sharp rise with heacy short covering on firm Liverpool advices. There was scarcity of offering and quotations at 6 p.m. were as under:—

Broach A./M. Rs. 189
Broach J./A Rs. 195
Oomra May Rs. 178/8
Oomra July Rs. 180/8
Bengal May Rs. 152/8
Bengal July Rs. 157

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 30.

Messrs. Batlivala & Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

Anaconda Copper Mining dol. 12-1/2.
Int. Nickel Common dol. 14-1/4.
American Power & Light Common dol. 7-1/4.
American Power & Light Prefd. dol. 6. dol. 15.
American Forn. Power Common dol. 9.
American Forn. Power Gold Debs. dol. 40.
American Forn. Pref. 7 p.c. dol. 16.
Electric Bond Common dol. 17-1/4.
Electric Bond Prefd. dol. 5 dol. 28.
General Electric dol. 19.
Chrysler dol. 17.
General Motors dol. 20-3/4.
Columbia Gas dol. 15.
Consolidated Gas dol. 48.
American Tel. dol. 100.
Kansas City Southern dol. 10-1/8
National Dairy dol. 18.
Western Union Telg. dol. 37-1/2.
Drug. Inc. dol. 43.
Standard Oil of New Jersey dol. 35.
Sun Life of Canda dol. 260.
United Aircraft dol. 27.
United Steel dol. 44-7/8.
Cheasapeake & Ohio dol. 32.
New York Central dol. 25.
Union Pacific R. R. dol. 76-1/2.
Louisville & Nashville dol. 38.
Pacific Gas and Elec. Co. dol 24-1/4.
Public Service Co. of N.J. dol. 41.
United Corporation dol. 8-1/4.
Continental Can dol. 55.
Allis Chalmers dol. 12.
American Chicle Co. dol. 42.
Chase National dol. 25.
Standard Brands dol. 19.
Commercial Solvents dol. 17.
International Harvestor dol. 32-1/4.
American Smelting dol. 31.
American Can dol. 80-1/2.
Bethelem Steel dol. 25-7/8.

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—May 291. July 277; October 253.

Bombay-Liverpool:—Broach A.-May 154—Liverpool May 5.33 (Rs. 484) at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay-New York:—Broach A.-May 1884—New York May 7.75 (Rs. 28-1/4) at 3.85½ Cross Rate.

THE TATA OIL MILL'S QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, May 1

Ex-Godown, Bombay.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Ready Rs. 315/ per ton.

Filtered Cocoanut Oil Per Case of 84 lbs. Rs. 20/.

Cocoanut Cake Ready Rs. 80/ per ton.

The State Of Trade

Bombay, Monday.

Principal local markets are summarised below:—

MONEY—Quiet but steay.—Call Funds at 1½ per cent.

SECURITIES—General selling Buyers holding back. New Loan at par. More sellers.

SHARES—General fall on long liquidation. No support. Delayed protection Gandhiji's Fast—Bulls losing confidence. Renewed buying in the evening on strong cotton. Prices rally Rs. 10 from closing.

COTTON—Strong market. Heavy buying—short covering. Mounting rise in Liverpool. Large speculative buying Further rise in store.

BULLION—No business in forward. Gold strong at Rs. 31/10. Franc rose to 84.90. Silver steady.

PRODUCE—Nothing doing. General tendency upward.

MONEY MARKET

Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 1.

B. C. RATE:—
T. T. and D. D. 1/6.

LONDON BANKS:—
Selling T. T. and D. D. 1/6 1/32
Selling T T 1/6 1/32 May-June
Selling T T 1/6 July-August
Selling T T 1/5 31/32 Sept-Dec
Buying T. T. 1/6 3/32
Buying D. D. 1/6 3/32
Buying 3 months 1/6 5/32 May-June.
Buying 3 Months.

NEW YORK B. C. RATE:—
T T 348 1/2
Banks Selling T T 346 1/2
Banks buying T T 342 1/2

PARIS:—
Banks selling D D 646
Banks buying D D 656

AMSTERDAM:—
Banks selling D D 63

JAPAN:—
Banks Selling T. T. 83 Nominal.
Banks Buying 60 days 77 1/2 nominal.

HONGKONG:—
Banks Selling D. D. 94

SHANGHAI:—
Banks Selling D. D. 85 3/4

SINGAPORE:—
Banks Selling D. D. 155

JAVA:—
Banks selling D D 63

BERLIN:—
Banks selling D D 107 1/2

CROSS RATE:—
New York/London 3.85 1/4 29th ultimo
Shanghai/London 1/3 3/16 1st instant
Japan/London 1/2 13/16 1st instant
London/Paris 86.12 29th instant
London/Belgium 24.25 29th instant
London/Switzerland 17.52 29th instant
London/Italy 66.37 29th instant
London/Berlin 14.50 29th instant
London/Holland 8.42 29th instant
London/Stockholm 19.36 29th ultimo
London/New York 3.84 29th ultimo

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold £6-2-6 28th ultimo £6-2-9 29th ultimo
Silver London ready 20 28th ultimo 19 7/8 29th ultimo
Silver London forward 20 28th ultimo 19 7/8 29th ultimo
Silver New York ready 35 1/4 28th ultimo 36 29th ultimo
London discounts 3 mos 9/16 per cent 28th ultimo 9/16 per cent 29th ultimo
London Discounts 6 mos 3/4 per cent 28th ultimo 3/4 per cent 29th ultimo
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent.
Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

MONEY:—
Call 1 per cent.
3 Months 1 per cent.
6 Months 2 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, May 1

There is no business in the local bullion market. Nominal quotations were as under:—

Ready silver	59-2-0
Vaishak	59-4-0
Jeth	59-14-0
Ready gold	30-1-6
Vaishakh	30-1-0
Jeth	29-15-9

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, May 1.

TAXABLES

3 1/2 p.c. G P Notes	88-10-6
4 p.c. 1934/37 Loan	100-10
4 p.c. 1943 Bonds	101-8
4 p.c. 1930/70 Loan	99-10
4 1/2 p.c. 1934	101-14
5 p.c. 1939/44	106
5 p.c. 1946/43	106-7
5 p.c. 1935	103-14
5 1/2 p.c. 1938/40	107-8
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 T.B.	107-12

SHORT DATED

4 p.c. 1931-36 (Tax Free)	100
5 p.c. (Tax Free) 1933	100/8
5 p.c. 1929-47	100-0
6 p.c. 1933-36	100/8

TAXFREES

5 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	112-13
6 1/2 p.c. 1935 B L D	108

STATE LOANS

4½ p.c. 1938 Mysore Loan	110/0
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore	111-8

CORPORATION LOANS

Taxables.

4 p. c. P. T. 1974	94-8
4 p. c. M. Deb. 1974	94
5 p.c. F. Deb 1959	106
6 p.c. M. Deb 1954	115
6 p.c. K P T 1956	115-4
6 1/2 p.c. B I T 1937	107-12

Note:—Opened 88/1 to 87/12 -87/9.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

Bombay, May 1.

	1932-33	1931-32
F. P. Bales		
Receipts to date 29-4-33	7850000	9427000
Receipts Yesterday 29-4-33	18000	11000
Exports to date 29-4-33	6558000	7460000
Stock at Ports 28-4-33	4240000	4104000
Stock Interior Towns 28-4-33	1739000	1710000
Stock Liverpool 28-4-33	807000	836000
Visible Supply 28-4-33	8379000	8246000
Quantity in Sight 28-4-33	11805000	13984000
Quantity out of Sight 28-4-33	10230000	10935000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, May 1.

	Bales.
Khandesh	59
Central India	500
Berar	642
Central Provinces	81
Dhollera	514
Rajputana	93
Sind-Punjab	100
Broach	3,096
Compta-Dharwar	715
Westerns-Northerns	80
Tinnivelly & Cambodia	107
Americans	62
East Africans	257
	Cwts.
Wheat	13,553
Linseed	15,115
Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds	412
Poppyseed	65
Groundnuts	14,636
Castorseed	2,438
Rice	26,500
Myrabollams	2,912
Cottonseed	6,301
Gram	1,931
Joowar	2,184
Barley	127
Bajree	3,396
	Tons.
Coal	280

OBSERVE PAY DAY AS "PROTEST DAY"

Railwaymen Condemn Retrenchment In Staff And Wages

From a Correspondent.)

DOHAD, April 29.

The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company has given effect to the Government's proposal of 5 per cent wage cut and also Income Tax applicable to the wages of workers from the current month and consequently in order to record their protest against the new proposals the Railway workers from various Departments at Dohad gathered in a meeting last night, Mr. Nandurbarkar presiding.

In the course of his speech the president pointed out that the income of the railway has increased by five lacs while the expenditure was decreased by seven lacs if compared with those of the last three years. The Company has up till now retrenched more than 3,000 workers and those who remained in the service are suffering the various cuts such as short time, demotion, stoppage of due promotion, and other allowances.

The Railway company contributes a large sum of money to the Government every year, the big drain of which comes from toiling workers it was resolved by the meeting not to accept the wages on the pay day as a protest against the new proposal. An appeal was made to the workers all over the line and also to the All-India Railwaymen's Federation to observe a pay day as a "Protest Day" on which the workers will not accept the wages. The meeting then terminated.

BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

Big Collapse On Heavy Selling Pressure

MARKET SHOWS NERVOUS UNDERTONE

Bombay, May 1

The share bazar displayed considerable nervousness to-day on heavy selling pressure. There was a rumour that the Government is not inclined to give any protection to the textile industry and Mahatmaji's resolution of fast for 21 days unnerved bull operators. There was utter absence of support and prominent operators were free sellers. It is expected that to-day's collapse will induce outside selling and the market is expected to rule quiet in the near future.

Bombay Dyeings are quoted at Rs. 763/12 against Rs. 791 and Centuries declined to Rs. 231 against Rs. 249 on the last closing. Fazals declined Rs. 15 at Rs. 353

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, May 1

Dying 783, 68, 73, 66.
Century 247, 31, 36, 31.
Colaba 85, 81-14.
Crecent 57, 55.
Fazal 362, 50, 53, 47.
Indore 367.
Nagpur 335, 29, 27, 26.
Newgreat 136, 33-2.
Pearl 170, 65-58.
Simplex 93, 87, 85.
Swdeshi 247, 41.
Burma 482, 68, 73, 67.
Hydro 148, 49.
Gram 130-10, 30-5, 30-15.
Tata Def. 227, 2, 11, 6.
Tata Ord. 52-8, 48-8, 50, 48-14.

and Nagpurs were easy at Rs. 327. Burma Shares declined Rs. 10 at Rs. 472. Tata Steel shares were easy on heavy professional liquidation. Ordinary shares declined from Rs. 53/4 to Rs. 48/8 and rallied to Rs. 49/8. Defds which were closed at Rs. 230 were Rs. 25 down at Rs. 205. Similarly Cement shares also were weak.

The market shows poor rallying power and chances are in favour of a further decline in the near future. There will be some temporary rallies but the moment the general sentiment is adversely affected and it will be advisable to secure profits on rallies.

The following table shows the amount of the decline registered to-day in some of the active sharts. Other shares also declined in proportion. The market was overbought and the liquidating process will improve the technical situation but it will take some time before real improvement begins as the local developments will have considerable influence on the general trend of prices:—

	Pre-close	To-day	Loss Rs.
B. Dyeing	791/4	766/4	—15
Century	249/6	231/4	—18
Nagpur	336/4	326/4	—10
Fazal	368/12	347/8	—21
Khinoor	170/10	161/4	—10
Pearl	173/12	158/12	—15
Swadeshi	250	241/4	—10
I. Cement	262/8	250	—12
Steel Dfd.	232/8	206/4	—26
Burma	493/2	467/8	—26

TEXTILE MILLS.

Face Value	Names.	Rs.	as.
100	Ahm. Advance	337	8
500	Bom. Cotton	N40	0
250	Bom. Dyeing	766	4
250	Bradbury	90	0
100	Century	231	4
100	Central India	326	4
100	Colaba	81	14
110	Coorla	110	0
100	Crescent	55	0
250	Currim.	48	12
250	David	60	0
250	Dawn	480	0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0-4-3	
100	Elphinstone	2	0
250	Fazal	347	8
100	Finlay	95	0
1000	Framji Petit	101	4
100	Gokak	126	4
1000	Hindustan	1702	8
100	Indore	367	8
50	Kastoorchand	7	4
100	Khatau	90	0
100	Kohinoor	161	4
250	Laxmi	890	0
100	Madhowji	7	8
250	Madras United	82	8
1000	Morarji	525	0
250	Model	72	8
50	Mysore	105	0
250	New Great	133	2
75	Oosmanshahi	N 81	8
250	Pabani	91	4
250	Pearl	158	12
100	Phoenix	348	12
25	Sassoon Silk	43	8
1000	Sholapur	3412	8
50	Simplex	85	0
100	Swadeshi	241	4
100	Swan	N 67	8
25	Tata	17	0
500	Vishnu	1650	0
1000	Western	975	0

BANKS.

50-100	Baroda	84	6
25-50	Central	22	2
500	Imperial	1242	8
125-500	Imp. Contry	300	0
50-100	India	101	8
5	Union	4-7-0	

CEMENTS.

10	Bundi	23	14
70	Gwalior	66	8
250	Indian	250	0
40	Katni Def	N 100	0
100	Katni Ord.	260	0
75	Okha	108	0
10	Punjab	14	2
100	Shahabad	271	14
100	United	86	12

INSURANCE.

15-100	Jupiter	11	5
15-75	New India	23	8
200	Oriental	2930	0
10-100	Vulcan	7	12

ELECRTIC.

100	Ahmedabad	127	8
1000	Andhra Vly.	1397	8
10	Ajmer	7	14
50	Bom. Tram	130	15
100	Bom. Suburbun	139	6
10	Broach	12	2
100	Karachi	184	6
100	Poona	175	0
100	Surat	155	0
100	Tata Hydro	149	1
1000	Tata Power	975	0

RAILWAYS.

500	Ahm. Prantij	782	8
100	Amr. Patty	111	4
100	C. Province	83	4
100	Dhon. Baramati	79	8
100	Gujrat	60	4
100	Mandra Bhon	73	0
100	Pachora Jamner	61	0
100	Sara Sirajgung	81	4
500	Tapty Valley	680	0

MININGS.

10	Shivrajpur	17	12
30	Tata Steel Def.	206	4
75	Tata Sttel Ord.	48	14

MISCELLANEOUS.

100	Alcock	185	0
50	Belapur Sugar	178	12
250	Bom. Steam	280	0
125	Bom. Burma	467	8
50	Do. Contry.	N 160	0
8 sh.	Br. B. Petrol	2	13
50	Bom. Telephone	77	12
100	Ind. Bleaching	192	8
100	Ind. Radio Df.	350	0
100	Do. Ord.	360	0
1000	Port Canning	660	0
15	Siindia	12	4
30	Tata Construction	63	8
25	Tata Oil	16	4

PREFERENCE SHARES.

7	p.c. Andhra Vly.	1192	8
6	p.c. Bom. Steam	257	8
7	p.c. Bom. Trams	76	0
5	p.c. Central India	502	8
7	p.c. Katni 1st	115	8
7	p.c. Katni 2nd	126	8
7½	p.c. Punjab Cement	13	2
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	120	0
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1260	0
6	p.c. Tata Sttel 1st	151	4
7½	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	81	8
5½	p.c. Tata Mill	12	4
7	p.c. Vishnu	560	0

KASHMIR SEASON COMMENCES

JAMMU TAWI, May 1.

The Kashmir season has commenced and the Director of the Visitors' Bureau of Kashmir in Srinagar has notified for the benefit of the intending visitors to Gulmarg that the Post and Telegraph Offices will open there on 1st May and electric light will be available from the same date. Shops of provisions and stores will open from the 1st week of May while Nedous Hotel will open on 1st June.—A. P.

CONTROL OVER GIRLS EDUCATION

Cawnpore Public Protest To Government

CAWNPORE, May 1.

Cawnpore citizens most vehemently opposed the U. P. Government proposal regarding the taking over of girls education from the control of Municipal Boards.

Principal Chatterji supported the Government proposal but the resolution denouncing the Government proposal was passed—A. P.

ALLEGED PLANS TO OUST INDIAN COTTON EXCHANGE

Magistrate Orders Issue Of Summons To Two Accused On Halai's Complaint

In the Court of Mr. Oscar Brown, Third Presidency Magistrate Bombay, Mr. Wassanji Thackersey Halai, made a complaint against Narsidas Jekisondas and Jagmohandas Chunilal Kichadia of mischief and abetment under Sections 426 and 109 I. P. C., in which he stated as follows:—

"I am a Special Director of an Association called the 'Indian Cotton Exchange'; Bombay. The said Exchange was inaugurated on or about the 28th July 1932 in Motishaw's Chawls situated in Marwadi Bazar.

"After the formation of the said Exchange, accused No. 1 and one Dwarkadas Jekisondas agreed to let portions of the said Motishaw's Chawls to the said Exchange at a nominal rent of Re. 1/- per month for a period of five years commencing from 1st February 1932.

ALLEGED PLANS TO OUT EXCHANGE.

"Adjoining Motishaw's Chawls are premises occupied by the Shree Mahajan Association Ltd., and the Brokers' Hall of the East nIdia Cotton Association Ltd. Both these Associations look upon the Exchange as a serious rival and are therefore ill-disposed to it. Realising this, accused No. 1 has approached the East India Cotton Association with an offer to let the said Motishaw's Chawls to them since it has been rented to the said Exchange. The Mahajan Association are devising means to oust the said Exchange from its neighbourhood and with that intent have approached the first accused to take up the premises of the said Motishaw's Chawls.

"On the morning of the 22nd April, 1933, accused No. 2 at the instance of accused No. 1 causing the lettering "Indian Cotton Exchange" on both sides of the arch over the entrance of the said Motishaw's Chawls to be defaced, undoubtedly with the object of broadcasting to the public that the said Exchange has ceased to exist and is no longer in occupation of the said premises.

The said accused has thus committed the offence under Section 426 I.P.C. and the 1st accused with abetment thereof under Section 426 read with Section 109 I.P.C. I, therefore, pray that process may be ordered against the accused and that they be dealt with according to law."

ALLEGED WRONGFUL RESTRAINT.

In a further complaint against the same parties of wrongful restraint (Criminal) intimidation and abetment under Sections 341, 506 and 109 I.P.C., Mr. Halai says:

"On the 26th March 1933, accused No. 2 at the instance of accused No. 1, wrongfully put padlocks on the doors of the stalls on the ground floor and rooms on the first and third floors in the occupation of the said Exchange. The said stalls and rooms contain specially installed telephones, furniture, books, vouchers, papers, etc., belonging to the said Exchange.

"The said wrongful act of the accused restraining me and the other members of the said Exchange from entering the said Exchange premises has prevented the members from attending to their business and me from discharging my responsibilities as a Special Director.

"The first accused has further stationed Bhayyas and Mawalis armed with sticks in the said passage to prevent me and the members of the said Exchange from entering the premises in the occupation of the said Exchange. The Bhayyas threatened some of the members when they attempted to enter the said premises asd drove them away."

The Magistrate ordered summons to issue in both cases.

SUMMONS AGAINST MUSLIM COUPLE

Persian Consulate's Secretary Charges The With Cheating

Mr. N. F. Kazarani, Secretary to the Persian Consulate at Bombay, filed an information for issue of summons against Mr. and Mrs. Mahomed Wali Mirza, on a charge of cheating, on Monday morning before Mr. Oscar Brown Presidency Magistrate.

According to the complainant, accused No. 1 (Mr. Mirza) was a distant relative of his. Accused No 2, it is alleged, requested the complainant to induce the Persian Consulate to redeem a diamond ring of hers, from the National Bank of Persia, at Teheran, and accordingly the request was made. After that, accused No. 2 gave the complainant to understand that after redeeming the ring, 1500 Tomas were due to her, but as the exchange was not favourable at the time accused No. 2 asked the complainant for a loan of Rs. 1,500, in order to meet her marriage expenses. The complainant granted the required loan but later, from inquiries, he learnt that only 750 Tomas were due to accused No. 2, for her ring.

SUIT IN SMALL CAUSES COURT

Consequently he demanded a return of his loan but as accused No. 2 did not comply, the complainant filed a suit in the Small Causes Court, against her.

In the meantime the Persian High Priest intervened in the matter and brought about a settlement by which accused No. 2 agreed to pass a bill for 750 Tomas in favour of the complainant. The latter accordingly withdrew the case. Accused No. 2, however, later refused to endorse the bill in his favour and thus committed a breach.

The Magistrate ordered the issue of summons against both the accused

SEPARATE KARNATAK

Dharwar Wire To Joint Committee

The following telegram has been sent to the Parliamentary Joint Select Committee, London on behalf of all the Associations advocating the formation of seperate Province of Karnatak:—

The various "Karnatak Unification" associations in Bombay and Madras Presidencies and in Coorg pray permission to their joint representative to give evidence before the joint select Committee regarding the formation of a separate Province for Karnatak as an administrative unit. Summary of evidence follows.

KANARESE PRESS CRYING HOAX

This point was raised at the time of Montford reforms. The public bodies and leaders in Karnatak pressed their case but only the principle of redistribution of Provinces on linguistic basis was incorporated in the Government of Indiea Act and the individual cases did not receive any special attention. The "British Karnatak Association" laid their case also before the Simon Commission. Now all the associations are determined to make strenuous efforts towards the realization of their aim and the Kanarese press is crying hoax. The members representing Karnatak in different legislatures will meet in the first week of May probably at Dharwar.

MEMORIAL SERVICE OF SIR G. SALMOND

High Officers Gather At Simla Christ Church

SIMLA, May 1.

An impressive memorial service for the late Sir Geoffrey Salmond, Air Marshal of England, who died recently in London, was held at Simla in the Christ Church this morning in the presence of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and a large number of civil and military officials.

All officers of the Royal Air Force headed by the Air Marshal Sir John Steel were present. The Viceroy was represented by Col Ismay, Military Secretary, and Flight Lieutenant MacDonald and Mr. Pinhorn represented the Imperial Airways and the Aero Club of India and Burma.

AIR FORCE OFFICERS.

Among others present were Sir George Schuster, Sir Harry Haig, Sir Frank Noyce, General Sir Kenneth Wigram, General Sir Walter Leslie, General Sir Alexander Mardrop, Major-General Ewiss, Sir Lancelot and Lady Graham, Messrs. H. A. F. Metcalfe, J. Shillidy, Mrs. Pinhorn and a large number of officers from the Army Headquarters.—A. P

TRYING TO PALM OFF GOLD ORNAMENTS

Budhappa Gadappa a Smith Indian, has been taken into custody by the Bombay C.I.D. on charges of theft and disposing of stolen properties.

The accused was arrested in the Moti Bazaar while disposing off gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 2,000. Inquiries into his antecedents disclosed that he was wanted by the Raichor police in connection with a case of theft.

The police applied for a remand into custody for a fortnight before the Third Bombay Magistrate on Monday morning. The Magistrate granted the application.

BOARDING TRAIN IN MOTION

Maratha Youth Sustains Multiple Injuries

Narayan Sava, a Maratha youth while trying to get in a train at Masjid Station on Monday morning fell down on the platform and suffered multiple injuries.

He was immediately removed to the G. T. Hospital for treatment.

SUCCUMBS TO STAB WOUNDS

Aitu Gonge died at the G. T. Hospital as a result of five stab wounds which he received on April 10 at Pherozeshah Mehta Road from his alleged assailants Basappa, Lewis and Shelim.

GIVE INDIA SQUARE DEAL

India's Goodwill, Britain's Only Lasting Safeguard, Says Jinnah

During the day-long celebrations at the London Mosque on April 6 of the great Muslim festival of Eid-ul-Azha, Mr M A. Jinnah addressed a meeting on the subject of India's future.

India, he said, was becoming a living force. A wonderful advance had taken place in the social life of the people, two notable signs of which were their educational progress and the way in which both Hindu and Muslim women were coming forward. "I have not the slightest doubt," he said, "that in the course of the next two generations there are going to be revolutionary changes in the social life o India among Hindus and Muslims, and that women will occupy a verf important position in Indian polity."

Amid all this work that was going on slowly, surely, and gathering tremendous force and momentum the one absorbing question arose, "Who is to rule India—is it to be British Raj or Indian rule?" Mr. Jinnah said he did not endorse the policy and programme of Congress, but it was important to understand what was taking place in India and the forces at work.

GANDHI'S FOLLOWERS.

He spoke of young fen who probably did not believe in anything Gandhi said in the way of doctrine but who felt here was a man who was makinf a fight for the self-government of India. They must back him up and make all the sacrifices they could. That was the force driving many thousands to Gandhi's banner, educated men, university graduates many of them, men of intellect, wealth, and position. They were coming forward in their thousands, making sacrifices, and crowding the gaols. They were not criminals; they were impelled by the great desire that the government of their country should be in their own hands. That was the most absorbing, critical, and vital issue that had to be decided, and until it was decided there not going to be any peace or contentment in India. Unless it were met in an honest and square manner, Mr. Jinnah said, he believed it would lead India and Britain to disaster.

The necessity of solving that question was realised, he believed, in many quarters in Britain, but he was afraid that under the Proposals of the White Paper the future of India would not be bright England had not yet made up her mind to give India self-government, and India had made up her mind to have self-government.

WHITE PAPER.

The White Paper ha been prepared by men who were not men of action and of judgment but by men who were still thinking on paper. It had rad a bad reception in India. It had alarmed the ruling princes, who thought that the idea of their being brought into Federation meant the death of kingship. The Moderates had already rejected he proposals and even the docile Legislativ eAssembly, which had been praised so highly by the Secretary of State for India for the good judgment it had shown in accepting the Ottawa areement, had condemned the White Paper proposals.

After criticising the proposed safeguards and the Parliamentary constitution, Mr. Jinnah turned to events that preceded the independence of Canada and of Ireland. It seemed, he said, that Britain wanted people who wanted to manage their own affairs, but that the British genius was unwilling to meet them fairly and squarely till it had put them to a terrific trial. The people must go on resisting and intimidating authority; then the British genius realised that their country was indeed ready for self-government.

"Rou may put down any safeguards you like," he said, "frame any Acts or Statutes, but the greatest and the only safeguard there is for Great Britain in India is to win the goodwill of India. to give her a square deal and a substantial measure of self-government."

IRISH SWEEP ON DERBY

Draw Will Take Place On May 29

The next Irish Sweepstake is that on the famous Derby Race, which will be run at Epsom, England, on May 31st. The Draw will take place in Dublin on May 29th. The system is that of £100,000 units divided as follows:

To drawers of Winning Horse £30,000.

To drawers of Second Horse £15,000.

To drawers of Third Horse £10,000.

Drawers of all other horses not declared forfeit at the first acceptance, divide £35,000.

100 Cash Prizes of £100 each £10,000.

The closing date for receiving subscriptions for this Sweep is May 8th. Every subscriber gets an official receipt for the cash and counterfoils sent in.

This is the only Sweepstake in the world publishing a full Balance Sheet and Statement of Accounts after each Draw. This statement is prepared by the official auditors appointed with the approval of the Irish Free State Government and copies of these Accounts are sent to the Press of the world, and to all Deputies of the Free State Parliament.

Subscribers are reminded that for their own protection they should only obtain tickets from people whom they know personally to be possessed of good credentials.

Persons desiring to see the Draw which will take place from the 29th to the 31st May, can obtain cards of admission free of charge on making application to:—Hospitals' Trust Limited, Draw and Publicity Department, 13, Earlsfort Terrace, Dublin, Ireland. The public is admitted, without charge or ticket, to the Mixing, which will take place on 25th, 26th and 27th May.

DEATH CAVE OF TRANSVAAL

Explorer Discovers Thousands Of Skeletons

The discovery of a cave near Irene by Mr. J. Brendenkamp while quarrying dolomite has led to the interesting speculation of whether the missing entrance to the Death Cave of Irene has at last been identified.

Many Bantu legends are current about the cave which has been inspected by Prof. Raymond A. Dart who is of the opinion that exceedingly valuable scientific discoveries might be made in this cave. Most interesting of all, however, is the suggestion by Mr. Arnold Black in the "Rand Daily Mail" that the second entrance to the Death Cace of Irene has been discovered.

Mr. Black writes: "Only one man is living from whom it is possible to gain first-hand particulars concerning the history of the Irene Death Cave. That is a well-known Johannesburg mining engineer and pioneer Mr. Ernest Sheppard.

In 1894 he undertook some explorations here which rendered the neighbourhood unforgettable to him. It was in order to discover the origin of those Boer and native stories of a mysterious cavern that Mr. Sheppard decided to find the entrance and travel as far as he could underground.

PORTAL OF DEATH.

On the summit of a ridge that runs parallel with the Johannesburg-Pretoria railway, about a mile from Irene station, he was brought to a kind of natural crater in the dolomite, which the natives declared hid the "Portal of Death." Mr. Sheppard organised a tiny "expedition" which ultimately included two of his friends (important officials at Pretoria), a farmer from the neighbourhood and two natives—six people in all.

The current report of the black Irenians, which seems to be borne out by the new discoveries, was that the cave had another entrance nearly two miles away, and presumably on the farm of Gen-Smuts which lies on the opposite side of the valley. But if the legends are to be accepted, the Death Cave stretches for a score of miles towards the west—some even say as far as Swaziland!

Mr. Sheppard and his companions carrying lights climbed down the crater near Irene (which is still to be identified) and among the roots of the huge wild fig tree they came upon the entrance of an underground passage. The adventurers climbed down and entered a very stuffy passage. When the way seemed blocked by a huge boulder Mr. Sheppard put out his hand and found a human skull crumbling away at his touch.

POWDERED SKELETON.

From here on the path, which widened into halls that led off to immeasurable side passages, was almost literally carpeted with the powdered skeletons of human beings. Every ledge and alley seemed to contain fragments of human bones.

After about a mile the travellers felt that they had seen enough of these night—marish vaults which contain a considerable number of bats and owls. They turned back and were lucky enough to find the outlet again among the roots of the monster fig tree.

SHIPPING NEWS

Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, April 30.

Clan Stuart, McLean, Liverpool.
Gamaria, Gram, Calcutta.
Tergestea. Marino, Shanghai.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, May 1.

Kate, Spathe, Hull.
C|o Leicester,e Allen, Marmagoa.
Tergestea, Marino, Trieste.

S. S. Clan Stuart:—The J.F. Coy's steamer Clan Stuart arrived in harbour on Sunday from Liverpool with a general cargo.

S. S. Gamaria:—The B.I.S.N. Coy's steamer Gamaria arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta with a general cargo.

S. S. Tergestea:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Tergestea arrived in harbour on Monday from Shanghai with a general cargo and passengers and hence she will sail today for Trieste with same bottom and general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Kate:—The Strauss Coy's steamer Kate will sail to-day for Hull with a general cargo.

S.S. City of Leicester:—The K N Coy's steamer City of Leicester will sail to-day for Marmagoa with same bottom cargo.

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, May 1.

2 Tergesta 3708, Trieste 1|5, Lloyd Triestino N Co.
4 Tango Maru 4238, Kobe 9|5, N Y Kaisha.
5 C|o Leicester 1994, Marmagoa 1-5, J Filay & Co.
11 C|o Barcelona 3525, Karachi 2|5, K. Nixon & Co.
12 Clan Stuart 3590, Coast Ports 7|5, J Finlay & Co.
14 Takliwa 3742 E. Africa, 3|5 M M & Co.
15 Taunenfels 1758, Hamburg 3|5, L. Edwards Ltd.
16 Rajputana 9455, London 6|5, M M & Co.

VICTORIA DOCK

1 Kate 3158, Rotterdam 1-5 Strauss and Co.
3 Bandra 1877, P Gulf 3|5, M M & Co.
9 Nuddea 4956, Bhavnagar 3|5, M M & Co.
12|13 Hatipara 4845, Calcutta 4|5, M M & Co.
16 Laxmi 120, M'Coast 3|5, National Steamship Co.

PRINCE'S DOCK

D|E Akbar 2479, Calcutta 1|5, T Morrison & Co.
G Sarasvati 443, Jamnagar, N F B S N Co.

STEAMERS EXPECTED

FROM LONDON

Kaiser-i-Hind 4|5 P & O S N Co.
Behar 5|5 P & O S N Co.
Corfu 11|5 P & O S N Co.

FROM PLYMOUTH

Warfield 20/5, M M & Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL

Elysia 29-5 Graham T Co.
Murtha, 5|5 K N Co.
Clan Macnair 13|5 J F Co.
Clan Ranold 18|5 J F Co.
City of Poona 6|5, K N Co.

FROM HAMBURG

Birkenfels, 274, L Edwards Ltd
Grootkerk, 1715, L Edwards Ltd.
Wartenfels, 2715 L Edwards Ltd.
Trantenfels 3|5, L Edwards, Ltd.

FROM ANTWERP.

Tejinka 3|5 L Edwards Ltd.
Talwan 19|5 L Edwards Ltd.

FROM GENOA.

Tawali 6|5, T M Co.
Victoria 8|5, M Italiana.
Arabia 4|5 M Italiana.

FROM TRIESTE.

Col de Lana 7|5, L T Co.

FROM NEW YORK

City of Lincoln 31|5, F F Campbell and Co.
Welrbank 27/5 F F Campbell and Co.
Sawokla 8|5 L Edwards Ltd.
Yomachichi 8|6 L Edwards Ltd.
City of Kimberley 5|5 F F Campbell & Co.
Silverwillow 13|5, Volkart Bros.

FROM KOBE

Mirzapore, 6|5 P & O S N Co.
Alipore, 31|5 P & O S N Co.
Hakodate Maru 3/5 N Y Kaisha.
London Maru 9/5 O S Kaisha
Allas Maru 24/5 O S Kaisha.
Bhutan 14|5 P & O S N Co.
Tokiwa Maru 19|5 N Y Kaisha.
Tergutea 30|4, L T Co.

FROM BRISBANE

Strathaird 15|5 P & O S N Co.

FROM DURBAN

Kenya 6|5 M M & Co
Tarea 20/5, M M & Co.
Karanja, 5/6, M M & Co.

FROM JAVA.

India 1|5 M Italiana.

SAILINGS OF

ENGLISH MAIL.

Rajputana, 6/5, P & O S N Co.

FOR PLYMOUTH.

Durenda, N F M M & Co

FOR GENOA.

India, N F M Italiana.

FOR TRIESTE.

FOR HAMBURG

Tanenfels 3|5, L Edwards Ltd.

FOR BUSRAH.

Bandra 3/5 M M and Co.
Varsova 4/5 M M and Co.

FOR KOBE

Tango Maru 9|5. N Y Kaisha, Ltd.
Hankow Maru N F N Y Kaisha.
Nagato Maru, N F N Y Kaisha.

FOR RANGOON.

Sikh N F T M & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA

Winkfield N F M M & Co.
Hatipara 4|5, M M & Co.

FOR DURBAN.

Takliwa 3|5 M M & Co.

FOR COLOMBO.

Jalvihar N F T M & Co.

GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. C|o Oran (boats) American Cotton 29|4|33.
S.S. Kalavati 29|4|33.
S.S. Laxmi 29|4|33.
S.S. Vita 29|4|33.

EXPORTS.

Bombay, May 1.

S.S. Rajputana, for London:—20 cases bristles, W H Brady & Co; 300 bags groundnuts, R Ratilal & Co; 1000 bags meat meal and 1000 bags blood meal, A Dawn & Co; 26 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co; 5 bales animal skins, P E Boyce & Sons; 3 bales animal skins, H Azizullaoff; 23 bales animal skin, A E Bluemanthol; 34 bales animal skins, D Abraham & Sons; 167 bales animal skins, Jeena & Co.

For Marseilles:—6400 bags groundnuts, K Devchand & Co; 7998 bags groundnut seed, Birla Bros.

S.S. Tannenfels, for Hamburg:—128 bags mustard seed, A Virji & Co; 17 bales cotton fly, M Narottamdas & Co; 2 pots Palma Rosa Oil, Volkart Bros; 28 bags gum karoya, R Damji & Co.

For Rotterdam:—2000 bags groundnut oil cakes, H V Oomerbhoy, 62 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha, Ltd.

For Antwerp:—168 bags buffalo pickers, N A Geria & Sons; 55 bales cotton raw, Bombay Co; 50 bales hemp, Grahams Tdg. Co.(Ltd.

For Bremen:—11 cases condiments, M M Poonjiaji & Co.

S.S. India, for Genoa:—700 bags castor seed, K Devchand & Co.

For Marseilles:—2560 bags groundnuts, R Ratilal & Co.

S.S. Durenda, for Havre:—31 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Limited; 1848 bags myrabolium, J Narbheram; 534 bags myrabolium, H Bhagvandas & Co; 60 bales cotton raw, K Devchand & Co.

For Hull:—26 drums castor oil, A Hargovandas & Co.

For Middlesbrough:—2500 tons mangenese ore, J Finlay & Co.

S.S. Nagato Maru, for Hongkong:—30 jottas gum Yo.icqu, E S Abdulkayum; 53 bags shark fins, E Maledina; 76 bags shark fins, A Chagla & Co.

S.S. Tango Maru, for Kobe:—150 tons iron scrap, A Popatlal & Sons; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Tdg. Co.

For Osaka:—50 tons iron scrap, A Popatlal & Sons; 500 bales cotton raw, Japan Cotton Trading Co.

IMPORTS.

S.S. Havre Maru; Agents; O S Kaisha, Ltd., from Nagoya:—180 cases cotton shirting, 25 cases cycle parts, 90 cases clocks, 1130 cases porcelainware, 400 cases glassware.

From Osaka:—80 cases cotton piecegoods, 230 cases cotton yarn, 250 cases cotton shirtings, 700 cases glassware, 40 cases rubber goods, 170 cases umbrella ware, 83 cases rayon and cotton mixed piecegoods, 50 casks chemicals, 24 casks coal tar, 600 casks pitch, 90 cases silk yarn, 60 cases nails, 743 bundles wire, 25 cases soap, 261 cases canvas shoes, 1100 cases window glass, 130 cases cycle parts, 125 cases slates, 100 cases shoe material, 30 cases silk piecegoods, 550 bundles brassware, 70 bundles pipe fittings.

cegoods, 500 cases edible oil, 120 cases soap, 160 cases porcelainware, 300 cases beer, 25 cases camphor, 300 cases rayon and cotton mixed goods, 380 cases canvas shoes, 280 cases silk piecegoods, 100 cases glassware, 340 cases cotton and art silk mixed shirtings, 500 kegs lead.

From Tokyo:—107 bales cotton yarn, 80 bales cotton shirting, 70 cases rubber goods, 180 cases clocks.

From Yokohama:—1000 cases fish oil products.

From Moji:—100 cases soap, 100 casks cement, 270 bales sanitary wares, 501 cases window glass, 272 cases brassware, 500 bags soda ash, 65 cases glassware.

From Hongkong:—900 packages cassia, 863 pieces lumber, 80 cases preserves, 37 cases matting, 110 cases fire crackers.

From Shanghai:—258 bags beans.

From Singapore:—235 cases pine apples, 1150 bags sago flour, 84 bags rattans, 596 bags betelnuts.

From Colombo:—81 H|C tea, 23 bales gunnies, 32 bales mattress fibre.

From Tuticorin:—165 bales cotton yarn, 12 bales senna leaves.

PROGRESSIVE INSTITUTION

54 Scholarships Founded By Antonio Da Silva High School

Rev. Fr. J. J. Dias, Vicar of the Salvacao Church, Dadar, gave the prizes to the successful students of the Dr. Antonio daSilva High School, on the morning of the 29th of April.

The function began with the reading of the report for the year 1932-1933, by the Principal, made to the excellent report of In this report a reference was the Annual Inspection by the Inspector of European Schools. From the report it was evident that the school offers all encouragement and facilities in every branch of activity.

A unique and most striking feature of the Prize Distribution was that besides th prizes in books and liberal reduction in school fees, the school has founded 54 schoolarship ranging from Rs. 24 to Rs. 84 each the amount thus given out comes up to more than Rs. 2,5000 per annum. Of the 54 schoolarships, 34 were awarded this year amounting to Rs. 1577.

The distribution of prizes being over the President in a short speech advised the student to be good and dutiful. To the failed students he said, "Success often comes to those who dare and act, it seldom goes to the timid." He advised them to make greater efforts.

The function terminated with a vote of thanks to the President.

PARSI CONGRESSMAN ARRESTED

Alleged To Be Connected With Printing Of Bulletins

The Bombay police arrested on Sunday last, a Parsi Congressman, who is alleged to be responsible for printing Congress Bulletins in the City and Suburbs.

On a search of his person the police found certain documents, relating to Congress activities in the City.

The accused was put before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, and as the police wanted to make inquiries, he was remanded to custody for a week.

Woman Allowed To Go Home Without Serving Sentence

According to a Berlin message of Sheer bulk has saved Frau Frieda Mickeleit, from serving a sentence of two years' imprisonment.

She weighs just under 30 stone and was unable to get through the regulation-size cell door.

The perplexed authorities pondered for a time, decided that regulation size doors could not be altered, so they sent Frau Frieda home.

She was sentenced by the Berlin District Court for swindling.

CITY AND SUBURBS

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day

Hindu—Vaishak Shud. 7, 1929.
Muslim—Moharrum 6, 1352.
Parsi—Avan 28, 1302.
Sunrise—6h. 11m.
Sunset—7h. 1m
Hightide—3.58, 17.19.
Lowtide—9.59.

PHASES OF THE MOON—First Quarter 3rd May, 4h. 9m. a. m Full Moon 10th May, 3h. 34m. a. m. Last Quarter 16th May 6h. 20m. p.m.

Improvements Committee, 4-10 p.m.
Municipal By-election: "A" Ward, Nomination Day.
Rotary Club of Bomay: Closed meeting, Taj Mahal Hotel, at 1-30 p.m.

WEDNESDAY May 3.

Municipal Standing Committee 4-10 p.m.

THURSDAY, May 4.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, May 5.

Results of BSc., Second MBBS, and Third MBBS, Examinations, University Buildings, 2 p.m.

SATURDAY May 6.

Muharram: Public Holiday (Banks Closed)

TUESDAY, May 9.

Rotary Club of Bombay: Capt. Maundrell on "The History of the R. I. M. Taj Mahal Hotel, at 1-30 p.m.

DAILY AMUSEMENTS

EMPIRE:—"Night Birds". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR.—"Hot Pepper". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPRESS:—"Zaheri Sanp". Daily at 5-15, 7-45 and 10-30 p.m.
CAPITOL:—"Prosperity." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON:— "Purab Ki Akta". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON:—"Huddle". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE:—"The Big Broadcast." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST-END:— "Vagabond Prince." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
ROXY:—"After the Ball." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PALACE TALKIES.—"Yellow Ticket." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA CINEMA:—"Patit Pavan.
KOHINOOR CINEMA.— "The Mummy". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.

TO-DAY ON RADIO

6130 a.m.—Commercial Bulletin. Liverpool and New York Closing Rates.

1-00 p.m.—Bombay Market: Opening Rates. Selection of Indian Gramophone Records.

1-30 p.m.—Selection of European Gramphone Records.

2.00 p.m.—(If any relay from Rotary Club Close Down, at 2-30 p.m.)

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

5-00 p.m.—Ladies' Hour Talk By Mai Vererkar on "Duties of an Indian Woman" in Marathi.

EUROPEAN PROGRAMME.

5-30 p.m.—Relay of Music from Capitol Cinema.

6-30 p.m.—Organ Recital By L. Stidwell, Relayed from St. Thomas Cathedral, Bombay.

7-30 p.m.—Book Talk By The Bookman.

7-45 p.m.—Cotton, Silver, Gold, Seeds, Wheat, Stock Exchange and other Market Prices.

8-00 p.m.—European Programme.

9-00 p.m.—Weather Report and News Bulletin.

INDIAN PROGRAMME.

8-10 p.m.—News in Hindi, New York Opening, Liverpool Closing (or latest available) and Bombay Current Rates. Light Music, by Wadawalker with Dattaram Parwatkar. Instrumental Music. Madhavlal, Sitar solo.

11-00 p.m.—God Save the King-Emperor.

EMPIRE BROADCASTING

7-00 p.m.—Time Singal from Big Ben. News Bulletin.
7-15 p.m.—Gramophone records.
7-30 p.m.—Variety programme.
8-30 p.m.—New Books, a talk by Mr R. Ellis Roberts.
8-45 p.m.—Interlude of Gramophone records.
8-55 p.m.—Concert by Rene Tapponnier and his Orchestra.
9-45 p.m.—The B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m.—Dance Music (Gramophone records).
10-40 p.m.—The Economist in the Witness Box, a talk by Commander Stephen King-Hall and Mr. N. F. Hall.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Mails for Colombo, the Straits Settlements, China and Japan per s.s. "Kaisar-i-Hind" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 4th instant.

Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

PUDUMJI: Nawajbai, wife of Pherozeshah Hormusji Pudumji and daughter of K. R. Bomanji. Aged 42. Died Sunday morning.

FIRE RELIEF COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Dharavi Kumbharwada Fire Relief Committee will be held on Wednesday, the 3rd of February, at 6 p.m. (S. T.), at the Office of the Social Service League, (The Servants of India Society's Home), Sandhurst Road, Girgaon, Bombay.

BOMBAY GIRNI KAMGAR UNION.

A meeting of the Strike Committee of the Bombay Girni Kamgar (Red Flag) Union will be held to-day (Tuesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Head Office of the Union.

STEAMER MOBEMENTS.

The N. Y. K. steamer "Hakodate Maru" left Colombo for Bombay on the 29th April and is due to arrive here on Wednesday, the 3rd May, at 12 noon.

The O. S. K. steamer "Atlas Maru" left Moji for Bombay on April 29, and is due to arrive in Bombay on May 24, via usual ports.

The steamer "Clan Maciver" left London on the Friday evening of the 28th April.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail steamer "Viceroy of Inida" with the mails from Bombay of the 22nd ultimo arrived at Port Said at 8 p.m. on the 29th ultimo and left there at 11 p.m. the same day.

ENGLISH MAILS.

The outward P. & O. Mail steamer "Kaisar-i-Hind" with the Mails from London of 20th ultimo arrived at Aden at 7 a.m. on the 30th idem and left there at 11 a.m. the same day.

In ordinary course she should arrive in Bombay at 5 p.m. on Thursday, the 4th instant.

The "Kaisar-i-Hind" will sail from Ballard Pier for China and Japan at 11 p.m. the same day.

ANGLO-MARATHI TEACHING IN ANDHERI.

To facilitate the Anglo-Marathi education for the children of the Andheri residents, it has been decided by the Andheri High School to open shortly the Anglo-Marathi classes for standards I and II. The decision is chiefly due to the efforts of Dr. Balkrishna S. Patil, a member of the Bombay Suburban District Local Board, who with the co-operation of Mr. C. J. Bhatt, the principal of the said school has been exerting for sometime past to provide for the Anglo-Marathi education. The School has been affiliated to the Bombay University.

SEVA SADAN SOCIETY'S TRAINING COLLEGE FOR WOMEN.

They new classes of the Marathi Training College will re-open after the Summer vacation on the 5th June 1933.

In addition to the Junior and Senior first year classes it is also proposed to start a second year class also. Fee is only Rs. 2 per month. Those wishing to join the First year Junior should bring their leaving Certificates from their respective Schools.

GOGHARI VISA SHRIMALI JAIN DISPENSARY.

The total number of Jain patients treated during April at the above Dispensary, were 1,253: out of which 442 were males 322 were females: and 489 were children.

HAFIZ ALI BAHADUR KHAN RELEASED

From a local correspondent:—

Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan, Editor of "Tilal" and President of Bombay Ahrar party was released on Monday from Nasik Central prison after completing his term of imprisonment.

He was the first man convicted for Salt Satyagrah in 1930. On his release he was immediately arrested at the Jail gates. He was convicted for two years for sedition and was not released under amnesty after the truce.

JAILED AGAIN.

When he came out after completing two years the present Congress movement began, and was hardly out for a month when he was arrested in the first round up and sent to Byculla Jail for two months under the Ordinances.

After his release from Byculla he was served with an order to leave Bombay and was then sent to prison for one year ofr breach of order.

Bombay Police Arrest Hindu Couple

Revolutionary Activities Alleged Wife's Statement Leads To New Clue; Empire Theatre Explosion Sequel

Police inquiries in connection with Anand Mandal, a revolutionary organisation, the members of which are alleged to be responsible for the Empire Cinema Bomb explosions and the Dadar robbery, have led to the further arrests of Purshottam Vishnu Joshi and his wife Satybhama Joshi.

LOOT DEPOSITED WITH HIM?

It is found that P. V. Joshi who is a teacher in a Municipal Marathi Boys' Schoo at Dadar was the secretary of Anand Mandal and that Rs. 1,900 in G. C. Notes obtained from the robbery committed on 7th April at Dadar was entrusted to him to be kept in safe custody, which he managed to do by depositing the money with different persons at different places through the agency of his wife.

WIFE'S STATEMENT.

As a result of certain statements made by Satybhama Joshi the police were able to recover Rs. 200 in G. C. Notes on Monday morning.

REMANDED TO POLICE CUSTODY.

They were placed before Mr. Jungalwala, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court on Monday and remanded to custody till 9th May.

ANAND MANDAL.

It will be recalled that in all 10 persons have been arrested as members of Anand Mandal, which is said to have been started on 27th March last under the leadership of J. B. Bapat, Lakshman Mahadeo Parulekar one of the arrested person was further remanded to custody till 9th May by order of Mr. Jungalwala, 2nd Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court.

MEN ARRESTFD UNDER ARMS ACT BAILED OUT

In connection with the arrest of Rama Babaji who was arrested on 28th April under the Arms' Act and remanded to custody till 12th May his relatives Bhigu Babaji and Gajabai Bajiu were arrested and their room searched on suspicion when a double edged dagger is alleged to have been found.

BAILED OUT.

The arrested persons were placed before Mr. Jungalwala, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court and were ordered to be released on a bail of Rs. 100 and a surety in like amount for each.

DESERTED WIFE ENDS HER LIFE

Takes Suicidal Dose Of Opium And Dies Of Its Effect

Tired of life as her husband had married another wife is said to be the cause that led Satyabhama Satawa Appa (20) to commit suicide by taking opium yesterday.

WHAT SISTER SAID.

A sister of the deceased, giving evidence, stated that Satyabhama was living with her at Haji Siddik's Chawl, De Lisle Road. Her husband having married another woman and deserted her, she used to appear unusually depressed in spirits of late.

HER DISCOVERY

Early last Sunday she got up as usual and left the house saying she was going to the bazaar. On her return she straightway went to bed. As she complained of pain in the abdomen, her sister tried to feel her stomach. To her surprise and horror she found in the folds of her saree a dry leaf wrapped up in a piece of paper. It smelt of opium. She was at once removed to K. E. M. Hospital where she died last night without recovering consciousness.

SUICIDAL DOSE.

At an inquest held this morning the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to a suicidal dose of opium.

ALLEGED KIDNAPPING OF HINDU GIRL

Accused Custodied & Girl Sent To Children's Home

A young girl Shantabai Damoo is reported to have been kidnapped from the guardianship of Atmaram Vishram by Baboo Gopal and Pandoo Yamnaji while going to her work in the Mysore Mill on 11th April.

ORNAMENTS REMOVED.

It is alleged that B. Gopal and P Yamnaji who were also employed in the same mill, removed some ornaments from the person of the girl and sold them to a Marwari.

The accused were placed before Mr. Jungalwala, Presidency Magistrate Dadar Court on Monday and remanded to custody till 5th May.

GIRL LODGED IN CHILDREN'S HOME.

The girl was ordered to be detained in the Children's Home until the case is over.

INDIAN PILOT RETURNS HOME

KARACHI, May 1.

Having been trained at Croydon and Victoria, Imperial Airways Headquarters, Mr. H. S. Uberoi, who is the first Indian selected by Imperial Airways to receive training in the Air Traffic, arrived here by last Friday's inward airmal.

Mr. Uberoi is the son of the late Hon'ble Sardar Bahadur Shivdev Singh Uberoi, member of the India Council.—A. P.

BOMBAY POLICE RAID "CONGRESS CAMP"

Five Persons Arrested And Remanded To Custody

A room on the first floor of Irani's chawl situated below Elphinstone Road Bridge, Parel, which was suspected to be a camp for Congress workers was raided by the police yesterday and as a result 5 men were arrested.

CONGRESS BULLETINS

A search of the room revealed 14 copies of Upanagar Patrika of 27th April, 1933, some Congress uniforms and a tri colour flag.

REMANDED

The arrested persons were placed before Mr. Jungalwala, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Court, on Monday and remanded to custody till 12th May.

EX-EMPLOYEE'S ALLEGED FATAL ASSAULT

Police Arrest Man Who Admits Acquaintance

It may be recalled that Haji Jawad Haji Hussein, the Manager of Fatowat Bakery fatally stabbed near Chhota Karbastan on 26th April by a man alleged to be his former employee and Rs. 135 stolen from the cycle on which he was riding. The culprit has since been absconding.

It appears, at about 5-30 p.m., yesterday one Samiulla S/o Ahmedkhan was seen moving about in front of the Fatowat Bakery at Play House in suspicious manner.

EVASIVE QUESTIONS.

When questioned he is said to have given evasive and contradictory statements. Having, however, eventually admitted that he was an acquaintance of the absconding accused he was at once placed under arrest.

ACCUSED REMANDED

As the deceased had stated in his dying declaration that the accused was accompanied by another man at the time of the fatal assault, and as it was the assumption likely that this person (Samiulla) may be this man and still in touch with the accused, the police to-day asked for the remand of accused to the police custody until May 8 which the Presidency Magistrate, Sixth Court granted.

SUICIDE CONTAGION SPREADS

Unknown Muslim Takes Fatal Dose Of Opium

The dead body of an unknown Mahomedan was found lying on the footpath in front of the Wilson College, Chowpatty, early on Sunday morning. The body having been taken charge of by the police, a panchnama was held. At an inquest held over the body to-day the Coroner's jury passed a verdict of death due to a suicidal dose of opium.

SILVER LOOKS UP

Smart Rise In Liverpool Cotton

(From Our Commercial Correspondent.)

The London Silver Market ruled strong on Monday on account of heavy speculative buying. Offerings were small. The tone of the market at the close was quiet, although prices recorded a rise of 5/8d. per ounce as under:

Spot Silver 20 1/2.
Forward delivery 20 1/2.

Quotations in Bombay were as under:—

Ready Silver	Rs 59 5
Vaishakh Delivery	Rs. 59 8
Jaista Delivery	Rs. 60 1

The Gold Market was very strong on account of firmness of France at night and quotations were as under:—

Vaishakh Delivery	Rs. 30 14 0
Jaista Delivery	Rs. 30 12 6

The Lieverpool Cotton Market was due to open at a rise of 7 points on parity with the previous New York Close but the market opened firm at a rise of 12 points.

On account of inflationary measure adopted by the American Government there was heavy speculative and trade buying. There was great scarcity of contract and prices were 30 points higher. In the afternoon there was some profit-taking and the Market closed at a net rise of 20 points.

The New York Cotton Market opened firm at a rise of 43 points, but on account of profit-taking quotations were only 28 point higher at the time of Liverpool close.

The Dollar-Sterling Cross Rate record rapid fluctuation and sterling was quoted at 3.92 at Lonon and 3.94 at New York.

The London Stock Exchange remained closed on Monday.

LONDON NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotation

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, May 1.

Previous Closing	3.85 1/2
To-day's Closing	3.89 1/2

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, May 1.

Previous Closing	3.84 3/4
To-day's Opening	3.87
To-day's Closing	3.87 1/2

LATEST COTTON PRICE

(Cotton Information Bureau, 21, Ismail Buildings, Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

JULY.

New York, May 1.

Previous Closing Rate	7.87
To-day's Opening Rate	8.30
Difference	+.43
To-day's Closing Rate	8.20
Difference	+.33

BROACH EXPECTATION:—

April/May	Rs. 191
July/August	Rs. 197

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET

JULY.

Liverpool, May 1.

Previous Closing Rate	5.25
To-day's Opening Rate	5.37
Difference	+.12
To-day's Closing Rate	5.45
Difference	+.20

PATHE CINEMA

TO-DAY: at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.

THE BIG BROADCAST

WITH

THE BIGGEST LINE-UP OF RADIO STARS EVER ASSEMBLED

And

STUART ERWIN—LEILA HYAMS.

HEAR THESE SONGS!

'Please,' 'Trees', 'Where the Blue of the Night', 'Minnie the Moocher', 'Here Lies Love', 'Marta'.

SATURDAY NEXT

TROUBLE IN PARADISE

WITH

HERBERT MARSHALL, KAY FRANCIS, MIRIAM HOPKINS, CHARLIE RUGGLES

A PARAMOUNT SUPER

BOOK YOUR SEATS IN ADVANCE AT S. ROSE & CO. OR AT THEATRE

CORPORATION DECIDES TO FACE VENEREAL PROBLEM

Medical Relief And Health Committee Asked To Determine Incidence; Increased Water Supply For "C" & "D" Wards

Before a thin house on Monday, the Bombay Municipal Corporation disposed of a number of items and thus finished the April agenda.

MEMBERS IN HOLIDAY MOOD.

Besides the House being thin, those present in the Hall were indulging in private conversation and the Mayor, therefore, had more than once to urge the Councillors either to be attentive to the proceedings or retire in the Councillors' Room or go home.

MR. GEORGE'S DEATH.

At the outset the Mayor referred to the death of Mr. George Lund, who died recently in Purlev England, and said Mr. Lund was a member of the Municipal Corporation for 16 years from 1892 to 1908 and a member of the Standing Committee for three years and said during this period he rendered very useful service to the City.

LETTER.

The Corporation then considered a letter from the Secretary to the Government General Department, stating that Mr. H. K. Kirpalani, Municipal Commissioner, was going on leave for a month from 5th or 7th of May and that the Governor-in-Council proposed to appoint Mr. S. A. Shete, Deputy Commissioner vice Mr. Kirpalani, as Commissioner, and whether the Corporation had any objection to the arrangement.

NO OBJECTION.

On the motion of Dr. J. A. Collaco, the Corporation resolved to inform the Government that the Corporation had no objection to the appointment of Mr. S. A. Shete as Municipal Commissioner.

TODDY SHOPS.

The Corporation then agreed to the two resolutions moved by Mr. S. B. Awar, without any discussion, the one requesting the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee to consider the advisability of addressing a representation to the Government, requesting them to reduce the number of liquor and toddy shops in "E" Ward, more articularly in Kamatipura and Falkland Road.

"BEST" SERVICE.

Another resolution referred to request the Tramways and Telephone Committee to report on the desirability of requesting B. E. S. T. Co., Ltd., to extend their bus service from the Central Station to Lal Baug via Bellasis Road.

INCREASE IN WATER SUPPLY.

Once again the question of the hardships of the citizens entailed by the short supply of water came before the house and Mr. K. H. Goregaokar moved to request the Municipal Commissioner to extend the period of high pressure by half an hour in the morning in all wards in the city. Mr. B. N. Bedak also moved to increase the water supply in 'C' and 'D' Wards so that the residents may get water at all times except between 11 to 3 (B. T.) day and night. Both these resolutions were agreed to.

SPREAD OF VENEREAL DISEASES.

Dr. J. A. DeSouza in a lengthy speech drew attention of the House to the growing menace of venereal disease in the City and requested in his resolution, which he moved, the Medical Relief and Public Health Committee, to take necessary steps to determine as accurately as possible the incidence of venereal disease in the City.

The resolution was carried as no other Councillor spoke on the subject.

PLAGUE CASES.

Dr. DeSouza also drew attention to an alarming fact that there was plague in the city, 18 cases being reported in the last two months, the principal localities where large number of cases occurred being Dongri and Foras Road. In his speech, he however, took an optimistic view saying the condition was not as bad as he first thought when he tabled the resolution and wound up his speech by suggesting a vigorous campaign for extermination of rats.

The resolution was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned till Thursday.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE

TUESDAY, MAY 2, 1933

OUR DUTY TO MAHATMAJI

Mahatma Gandhi's decision to undertake a twenty-one days' fast has come as a shock to the country, as much to his intimate friends as the public at large. He describes his decision as "unconditional and irrevocable" and has appealed to his friends not to ask him to postpone, abandon or vary it. Despite this appeal, however, his relatives and co-workers seem inclined to plead with him and urge him to abandon the fast, guaranteeing in return the carrying on of the anti-untouchability propaganda with redoubled vigour. If Mahatmaji could, for any reason yield to this appeal, it would no doubt be a great relief to the whole country, but the likelihood of his doing so is remote. It is not Gandhiji's nature to turn from such a resolve once it is made.

APPEAL TO CO-WORKERS.

Those who view the fast from a rigid rationalist point may find several points in Gandhiji's statement to be not quite convincing. But all will admit that the whole statement breathes in every word of it an intense passion for the service to the Harijans. He seems to be so affected by the vastness and enormity of the evil of untouchability, so shaken by what he calls the "shocking cases of impurity" that have come under his notice, that he hopes that his vicarious suffering may itself be "a heart prayer for the purification of myself and my associates for greater vigilance and watchfulness" and for "greater purity and greater application and dedication." He, therefore, appeals to his co-workers to sustain him during the fast with the "spiritual food" that he needs most "by working to the best of his or her ability for the due and complete fulfilment of the pledge given to the Harijans in the name of caste Hindus."

SERVING A GREAT CAUSE.

If Gandhiji undertakes his fast on the prescribed day, as we believe he will, his co-workers cannot serve him better than by sustaining him with the spiritual food for which he pines. By so doing they will also be serving a great cause. Again and again has Gandhiji said that the people should choose between himself and untouchability. So long as untouchability remains, there can be no peace for his soul. And his present decision shows that his life must ever be precarious till untouchability is uprooted by the efforts of all caste Hindus including the Sanatanists.

THE ONE THING URGENT.

It is necessary, therefore, for the Council of the All-India Servants of Untouchables Society to plan out, without any delay, an intensive programme in consultation with Gandhiji and to put it into action without any delay. If the reformers set to work with something of the religious fervour which inspires Gandhiji, many of the Sanatanists who have already been profoundly impressed by Gandhiji's own purity will either actively help the reform propaganda or at least refrain from working against it. Even Government may be so far impressed as to afford reasonable facilities for the more speedy progress of the Anti-untouchability Bills now before the Legislative Assembly. The one thing that is supremely urgent is to give Gandhiji during his fast the perfect peace of mind that is essential to enable him successfully to pass through the ordeal. Such peace he can have only if the caste Hindus display in their propaganda "greater purity, greater application and greater dedication."

India's Defence Problem

It is unfortunate that the problem of Indian Defence has received such little attention at the hands of Indian politicians, particularly at a time when the whole constitutional question is under consideration. Under the White Paper proposals, the Viceroy alone is responsible for the Army; all that the Indian taxpayer will be asked to do is, to furnish the money for its maintenance and in doing so, he may be allowed to give vent to his feelings, without being able to modify the amount in the Budget. It is essential in the interests of the country that this most vital problem should be considered more seriously by Indians, for it is closely allied with the question of ultimate freedom. As long as Great Britain maintains a huge army of occupation in India, it is foolish to think even of freedom. What is more, nearly half the national income is wasted on the Army, which is far in excess of Indian requirements. India spent, a couple of years ago, 45.26 per cent. of her total revenue on defence, while Great Britain spent only 14.75 per cent. Britain is able to get off cheaply, because she has a large mobile army in this country, ready for all emergencies, for immediate service abroad.

COSTLY LUXURY.

In his "Indian Defence Problem," Capt. G. V. Modak shows that it is possible for Indians to defend their own frontiers and do it very cheaply too. This is a well-documented book, written by a man who has given much thought to the question. Capt. Modak thinks that the British Army in India is neither economically nor physically efficient, and that for fighting purposes in this country Indian troops have to be employed in preference to the British. The question, therefore, is, whether India can afford this costly luxury, which is such a drain on her poor resources, and retards her economic and industrial growth. Captain Modak proves that it is possible to save as much as 28 to 30 crores annually by employing a purely Indian agency for the defence of this country, and he is not alone in this opinion. He is supported in this view by a wealth of quotations from British soldiers, politicians and Parliamentarians. We need not expect the British Government to be convinced by the facts brought forward, for the British garrison in India is kept with a purpose—to guard foreign financial interests. But Indians have to face the fact that each British soldier costs India three times as much as an Indian soldier, and it is not an economic proposition to maintain such a huge British force in India.

INDIA'S MANY ROLES.

We have no space here to deal at length with some of the important points raised by Capt. Modak, but from a reading of the book one is led to the conclusion that, India is paying too high a price for her defence, or it should be said, for maintaining British supremacy in this country. So far back as 1878, Col. Buchanan, a member of the Welby Commission, said that, it was the duty of the Government to see that the means of securing British supremacy

> "shall not unduly weigh on the people of the country..... that the burden thrown upon India is excessive and beyond what an impartial judgment would assign, in considering the relative material wealth of the two countries and the mutual obligations that subsist between them."

ALL-INDIA DEFENCE LEAGUE.

Again he says, various theories are brought forward in support of this treatment.

> "Sometimes she is treated as an independent Power; at other times as in a position of administrative and legitimate dependency. Sometimes she is spoken of as a partner in a joint concern, and at other times, as a more or less unwilling purchaser in a limited market."

All this may sound cynical, but it is true, and as true to-day as it was more than fifty years ago. Many such passages severely indicting British policy might be quoted, but it serves no useful purpose. As a result of the present military policy, the whole country is emasculated, and the educated classes have become incapable of defending their own country. The only remedy for the present state of things is for the Government to revise their whole policy and trust the people to defend themselves. But will they ever do it? Captain Modak suggests the organisation of an "All-India Defence League" for rousing the people to their responsibility. We agree that, it is a good suggestion, and requires to be taken up at once by our politicians, who are now ploughing the arid sands of co-operation in the Legislatures all over the country. India can never be a nation unless she has an army fully officered and controlled by her own people, not for purposes of offence, but defence. With her military tradition India is quite capable of doing this, despite what hostile critics may say. Captain Modak has done a timely service to the country by focussing its attention on this important question.

Press Views

A Growing Conviction

The businesslike meeting of the Congress leaders which was to have been held at Delhi has been postponed to May 14. While the Congress policy has been subjected recently to serious criticism by leaders of different groups within the Congress circle, the convening of the Conference is itself an indication of the growing conviction that the present Congress policy stands in need of revision after serious and dispassionate discussion which was rendered impossible at Calcutta.—"Hitawada."

"Zid" Or Co-operation ?

But the Government ought to know that they cannot and will not commit the Congress to a change in its policy in the present circumstances. The present policy of the Congress is a means to end. It is not an end in itself. It is in His Excellency Lord Willingdon's power to persuade the Congress to abandon its programme and co-operate with his Government in restoring peace in the land. The false sense of prestige has caused the administration very heavily. It can never produce an atmosphere of trust and create conditions of peace. A far-seeing statesman will not find it difficult to choose between *zid* and co-operation. Maulana Shaukat Ali is going to give Lord Willingdon an opportunity which seldom comes.—"Advance."

A Clever Move

The appointment of delegates for the discussions in connection with the Reserve Bank and Railway Board proves once more that persons are selected with a view more to rewarding allegiance than to subserving public interest. It is signficant also that persons selected are all members of either Houses of the Central Legislature. Obviously, the attempt is to bind down the legislature to whatever is decided in London and prevent any effective opposition or even protest against it when the matter comes up for discussion there. It is a clever move no doubt and is bound to be successful. The Ottawa scenes in the Assembly will be re-enacted with greater ease for. Instead of one Shanmukham Chetty and one Abdulla Haroon there will now be at least nine to plead for the agreements or disagreeuents reached in London.—"Searchlight."

Futile Either Way

In the circumstances there are only two alternatives open to the Congress and the country. To think that civil disobedience on a mass scale is possible is to blind oneself to facts. To think that individual civil disobedience can succeed in creating any impression on the Government, is to exaggerate the value of this form of protest. It must be admitted therefore that just at present civil disobedience as a means of registering the nation's protest against the policy of Government and as a method for changing the form of the administration, is unhelpful. Civil disobedience may or may not be officially called off, but unless the situation radically changes, there would be great difficulty in carrying any practical programme based on it, at least for some time. —"National Call"

Disown Them

But the Indian public need not be greatly worried as to what these delegates do. Most of them have already confessed that they are not hopeful of doing any useful work. If any one among them, is asked why he is going, it is doubtful if he can give any reasons except that he has been invited and that others are going. The only thing needed to complete their usefulness, is a nation wide repudiation of their representative capacity. We hope that on the day the Joint Select Committee assembles with the "Delegates", meetings will be held throughout the country to disown these gentlemen who start from India on their own private account, but who will be acclaimed in London as India's Representatives. — "Indian Express."

THEIR HIGHEST SERVICE

His Followers Should Enter Into The Spirit Which Has Moved Gandhiji

By B. G. HORNIMAN

(From our Evening Edition.)

GANDHIJI'S DECISION.

The decision taken by Mahatma Gandhi to enter upon another fast must profoundly stir the whole country.

There are plenty of people ready to ridicule this resort to fasting for the achievement of a political social or religious object.

There are others, the majority in this country, in whom it inspires only respect and sympathy, though many of them, perhaps, do not understand the spiritual basis of it and its true significance.

But whether many or only a few understand it or sympathise with it in a true sense, the mass of people in India will be moved by this decision of the Mahatma to risk his life by a fast, as they have been moved before and as nothing else can or will move them.

SELF-PURIFICATION.

In the present instance the fast is all the three things I have mentioned. At least that is how I see it.

The object is threefold. It is religious, social and political. For Gandhiji, of course, it is purely religious, a process of self-purification, because he believes that the evil he seeks to eradicate in the body politic can only be eradicated by self-purification, which in its turn can only come by fasting and prayer.

The doctrine of self-purification is, after all, the basis of all true religion. "Fasting and prayer" was the dominating injunction of the early Christian fathers, but it has long been forgotten by the majority of Christians to-day.

ONLY TRUE CHRISTIAN.

I think, and I say it with all respect and sincerity, that Gandhiji is the only living model of Christ that the world has seen for several centuries. It could be put even more strongly than that.

He is the only true Christian in practice in the world to-day. I do not know of any other, though there are many striving after the ideal and some well aware of their human limitations, who get as near it as possible by a process of accommodating Christian principles and doctrine to the exigencies of modern civilisation and knowledge and surrounding circumstances.

CRY OF AN AGONISED SOUL.

But this is straying from the subject, perhaps, and leading one into dangerous waters, for I am, myself, quite an un-religious person, and it would be hypocrisy on my part to pretend that I am spiritually fit to sermonise on the subject.

No sincere man, however could read Gandhiji's statement in which he announces his decision to fast and explains in detail all the implications of the decision, without being intensely moved.

It is the agonised appeal from the soul of a man who can find no other way to that self-purification of the heart which is essential to the service which he and other workers in the cause of removal of untouchability must render if that great object is to be achieved.

THE PART OF FRIENDS.

I want to say, therefore, in the first place that the decision is one which all Gandhiji's friends and followers, and, indeed, all who are concerned for the suffering Harijans, should respect.

And the decision should be accepted with calmness and without

(Continued on page 7)

Frankly Speaking

WARNING TO KOLHAPUR PEOPLE.

Mr. G. Dussani, "a visitor from Bombay," has been making the flesh of the medicos and public of Kolhapur creep with his alarmist impressions of the "existing epidemic of typhoid in the city."

The upshot of it all, according to the correspondent of a contemporary, was the "need for quick action" or the "immediate vaccination" of a large section of the population.

This had the "desired effect," says the correspondent, and the Durbar Surgeon ordered 10,000 doses of "Bilevaccine" from Bombay for free distribution.

This is good business for the manufacturing chemists, but the Kolhapur public ought to be warned, if they do not already know it, that no form of inoculation or vaccination has been so discredited as that which it is claimed is a cure for or preventive against Typhoid fever.

One would like to know whether Mr. Dussani's interest in the matter is purely philanthropic.

"ANTI-GERMAN PROPAGANDA."

One wonders what can be the mentality of the statesmen now governing Germany after reading the statement made by Baron von Neurath, the Foreign Minister to the representative of the Associated Press of America.

If the worthy Baron thinks that such vague denials and assurances regarding the excess of the Nazis, Jew-baiting and the attitude of the German Government towards these things, is likely to impress the world he is vastly deluded.

On the contrary his disinclination to meet the charges against the Nazis and his Government strongly increases the suspicions already created, and his belief that the quotation of one instance of an apparently false story is sufficient to dispose of a whole dossier of similar stories is childish.

As for his defence of the censoring of telegrams of foreign correspondents, it is on lines which are familiar to the public in this country and it will make no impression on Indians, at least.

It is a pity that Baron von Neurath does not seem to appreciate the significance of the fact that what he describes as "Anti-German Propaganda" is not confined to the gutter press and that "even papers of established reputation have fallen victims to it."

A VAIN APPEAL.

Dr. B. S. Moonje has a touching faith in the Viceroy's passion for justice.

Having heard that the Nawab of Bhawalpur had declared the local branch of the Hindu Maha Sabha an unlawful association and made wholesale arrests, he has promptly appealed to the Viceroy "to order an inquiry and arrange for adequate protection for Hindus."

We fear that the Viceroy, while duly appreciating the Doctor's loyal services in the past, will not be able to help him in this matter.

It will be difficult for the Viceroy to expostulate with a Prince who follows the example set by himself.

One wonders all the same, why the local Hindu Sabha has been so drastically dealt with. Is it because the All-India Maha Sabha has refused to send witnesses to the Joint Committee. In any case the people of Bhawalpur may be able to help themselves more than the Viceroy can.

NOT WORTH IT!

It is interesting to learn that some of the provincial Governments do not regard official witnesses to the Joint Committee as being worth the cost involved.

The India Government, it is reported, consulted the provincial Governments on this subject, but several of the latter replied that they were unable to defray the cost of sending witnesses.

It cannot be that the Governments are incapable of bearing the cost but they think that the work of the witnesses is not worth the cost. They are right.

But the Government of India find it necessary to keep up the show and are believed to be about to pack off twenty-five official witnesses to London.

Considering that they are in no way responsible to the people, the surprise is that they do not send fifty witnesses "Home" on full pay and special allowances.

DANGER OF DELAY.

It is deplorable that, though the Burma Legislative Council has spent one whole week discussing the question of separation for the second time, it has not yet come to a definite decision.

If it fails to do so within the additional days allowed by the President, Government may use the position against the will of the people as declared at the last general eletction.

The anti-separationists, who were returned in a large majority, will be false to their trust if they fail to make up their minor differences.

Between the two courses offered to them, namely separation on the basis of the Premier's constitution and Federation on the basis of the White Paper, they should not have the least hesitation to declare for the latter course. That will not in the least prejudice their more detailed earlier demands.

Readers' Views

CONGRESS AND GOVERNMENT

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Ever since the publication by the Government of the White Paper no signs of reconciliation have been visible between the Government and the Congress. All responsible opinion in India has expressed emphatically its downright condemnation of the White Paper in relation to its practical utility and application to India, both in the matter of safeguards during the so-called transitory period and the substance of independence it concedes to India. It is of course no wonder the doubts and suspicions this predicament has given rise to in the minds of Indians form a formidable barrier for any disinterested party to help to bring about a rapproachment between the two main conflicting forces.

If there was at all any definite promise embodied in the White Paper conceding to India the substance of her demands at the end of any specified period, it would perhaps have been possible to assuage the feeling of unrest and suspicion of the people brought about by the vague declarations the White Paper now contains and make their co-operation possible. As it is, the present circumstances and the past experiences caution a judicious move on the part of any intercepting force to bring about a settlement between the Government and the Congress to make it possible that the proposed constitution, which is being evolved in the interests of India, received the fullest consideration from all sections of Indian opinion.

However, there is one redeeming feature in the present tangle created by the dogged persistence on either side to maintain their respective prestige. If the interests of the people and the country are to be placed over all others it is patent to every one the clear path India should follow in the matter of reform. The possibility in the scheme propounded in the White Paper left open for discussion and settlement of the objectionable features thereof in a manner acceptable both to India and England should serve the Government on the one side to relax the stiffness of their attitude and for the Congress to give in and co-operate with the Government.

Congress, which includes in its fold the accredited leaders and representatives of the people, should abandon the Civil Disobedience movement in preference to the larger interests which are at stake. The present inactivity of the Congress in anyone of the two directions, either co-operation or non-co-operation, is not only deplorable but is a distinct breach of faith with the people who followed them at the cost of sufferings and sacrifices.

Eminent people have opined that complete co-operation of the people is necessary if the proposed constitution is to be made workable and therefore let us hope that these facts receive the serious attention of some of our leaders who still adhere to their old ideas and methods which have proved futile in the past to secure for India her emancipation.—Yours, etc.

A. S. LOBO.

Bombay, Apr. 28.

BUTTER—GENUINE AND SPURIOUS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your advocacy of genuine butter was never more welcome and opportune than at the present moment when the market is simply flooded with the products of so-called "Butter" and thousands have been falling victims to the nefarious deeds of miscreants, who go under the guise of butter-dealers and who have so far successfully palmed off adulterated substance on an unsuspecting public.

If this menace is to be wiped out completely, stern measures are imperative and must be enforced without delay and discrimination.

Nonetheless, now that the matter has been brought to light and public opinion roused to the great harm that has been and is being done, it is to be hoped that the public will not fail to lend their entire support to any preventive measures which the authorities may institute with a view to putting a complete stop to these malpractices.

In this connection, the Butter-Makers' Association, which has recently been formed, should prove of considerable assistance and any representations which that body may make to the authorities for the speedy suppression of this nefarious trade, should certainly deserve the cordial support of every citizen.—Yours etc.,

IGNATIUS DE'SOUZA.

Bandra, April 29.

"ALL-FAITHS" CONFERENCE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The move to hold an All-Faiths Conference at Nasik during the next month, is most commendable and the present situation in India urgently calls for a concerted action of this kind.

In fact, such a move has already been long overdue. It is well-known that the country has been torn asunder by religious discussions for the last several years and more, especially during the last decade it has fallen into the grip of a most ugly communal monster, whose devastation has been markedly felt in all our social and political relations. Mutual tolerence in religious affairs is one of the most important and necessary conditions for national solidarity and until that is achieved India's all-round progress will necessarily remain dwarfed.

It is good that the Nasik Conference has eschewed politics from its agenda, for nothing will be gained by mixing up these subjects. The one concentrated effort of the Conference ought to be to promote mutual understanding between religions and religions by clear exposition of the basic principles of all religions and faiths of India. Above all, a rational exposition of these basic principles is urgently needed. Such an exposition done in a spirit of mutual forbearance will reveal the ultimate unity of all religious thought, which fact will itself smoothen the way for a better understanding between different peoples of India. In view of this, it is hoped that the Conference will receive every help and encouragement, which it so well deserves.

Please publish the above in your esteemed paper.—Yours etc.,

M.S. SIRDAR,
B.A. (Oxon.), Bar-at-Law.

Camp Malakwadi,
April 29.

ANTI-PORTUGUESE !

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Allow me the use of your valuable journal for making some more suggestions for the complete removal of the Portuguese prelate from the See of Bombay. For this purpose, I would stress three points, viz:—

(1) To hold mass meetings in every place and to adopt such measures as to openly denounce in very strong terms the Portuguese influence that is playing havoc with the people of this soil.

(2) All future Archbishops of Bombay to be Englishmen as they have great tact, ability and prudence for governing.

(3) Complete removal of the Portuguese Padroado, lock, stock and barrel from British India.

It is a great pity that Catholic papers refrain from voicing the genuine grievances of the people and neglect their advancement and progress.—Yours, etc.,

"INTERESTED."

Bassein, May 1.

BHAWALPUR OR ZOOLAMPUR ?

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—May we know:—

(1) Now what is wrong with Bhawalpur?

(2) Why has it declared the Hindu Maha Sabha unlawful?

(3) Is it not out-Heroding Herod?

(4) The Hindu Maha Sabha has never been declared unlawful? Then what is the significance of this Bureaucratic fiat?

(5) What is the reason of these periodic shocks from Indian States of late?

(6) Does Bhawalpur propose to be a Zoolampur? We hope not.—Yours etc.,

B.F. BHARUCHA.

TERRIBLE RUSH ON B. B. EXPRESS

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—The hot weather has set in; and people are rushing to the Hills or to sea resorts. The G.I.P. caters for the requirements of the holiday-goers. But the once popular B.B. & C.I. Rly. is getting lethargic or listless!

There is an increasing rush on its morning Express; and yet, it fails to provide adequate accommodation to its passengers, which is really regrettable. The first and second classes are half empty; whilst the third class are packed like sardines!

Such a state of affairs is tolerated only in India. Does that reflect credit on the B.B. administration? Certainly not.—Yours etc.

B.F. BHARUCHA.

'HULLO BOMBAY;' LONDON SPEAKING

Let Us Talk To Each Other More And More Freely, Says Hoare

ENGLAND-INDIA RADIO PHONE OPENS NEW CHAPTER

"Hullo Bombay! This is London speaking. .....

A voice from across 6,000 miles of land and sea announced the above to about a hundred listeners-in who had assembled at the Secretariat, Bombay, on Monday afternoon, on the occasion of the inauguration of the Anglo Indian Beam Telephone Service

BOMBAY GOVERNOR PRESIDES

Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, presided over this pleasant function and those present in the Secretariat Chamber were provided with ear phones to listen-in to the speeches from London.

HOARE SPEAKS

First to speak to the Governor over the 'phone was Sir Samuel Hoare, the Secretary of State for India, whose voice was distinctly audible. In fact all the speeches from London were clearly heard as if the speakers were ringing up from somewhere in Bombay.

REAL ENEMIES OF BRITISH EMPIRE.

"I am proud to be the first Englishman, that has made his voice heard on a telephone that is going to make India and Great Britain almost neighbours of each other", the Secretary of State was heard to remark. "I have always thought that the two real enemies of the British Empire are time and distance and that anything that we can do to lessen their power, means better understanding and closer companionship."

IMMENSE VALUE

"The opening of the new channel of communication will prove of immense value to both countries" replied the Governor.

OTHERS ALSO SPEAK

The rest of the conversations were between Sir Ghulam Hussain Hidyatullha and the Post Master General, London, and between Mr De'Monte, Chief Engineer, Post and Telegrahps, Bombay, and Sir B. N. Mitra, High Commissioner for India, London.

"THANK YOU LONDON."

There was not a little amusement, when at the conclusion of the conversation, Bombay thanked London thus "Thank you London. Good Afternoon!"

London replied "Thank you Bombay. Good Morning!"

A number of telephone calls from London were then put through.

SIR NESS WADIA.

Sir Ness Wadia, on behalf of the Board of Indian Radio and Cable communication Co. Ltd., in requesting the Governor to inaugurate the ceremony said:

Your Excellency.

EARLIER ASSOCIATION

It has been a great pleasure to us that His Excellency the Viceroy had requested you to perform this ceremony in his absence, because you have been so long connected before you came here as a Director of the Marconi Co. and were primarily interested in the starting of the Beam Telegraph Service with India.

SUCCESS OF BEAM SERVICE

As you are aware, during the last 6 years this Company has successfully worked the Beam Telegraph Service between India and United Kingdom. That service became very popular and commands the confidence of the public by the accuracy of the messages sent, and rapidity of dispatch. The Directors, therefore, were encouraged to go on with the extensions.

GOODWILL BETWEEN TWO NATIONS

We trust that this new service will be as useful to the public as the former two services and will become as popular and will bring the two countries into closer contact with each other by exchanging by word of mouth ideas that will help in augmenting the goodwill between the two Nations

GOVERNOR

The Governor in his inaugural speech said:—

"I fully share your hope that this new service will rapidly establish itself in popularity and usefulness to the public, and I hope that with the extension of its use it will soon be possible to reduce the charges at which it is available.

LUXURY.

For the present it must, like all such services in their initial stages, be regarded as somewhat of a luxury, but I have no doubt that with the experience obtained in the course of its operation it will become possible to reduce the working charges, and this, combined with the steadily increasing number of users, will in time enable it to be brought from the category of luxuries to that of necessities.

HEAR HOARE'S VOICE.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India was then heard to say from London:—

"I am delighted to be inaugurating the Radio Telephone Service between London and India, more especially as I am speaking to one with whom I have had many association in the past.

HIS HOPES.

To-day I am speaking to you in Bombay but I hope that before very long I shall be able to speak to the Viceroy at his Headquarters and that all the important cities of India will be in direct communication with Great Britain. I have been doubly fortunate in the field of communication between India and London.

DOUBLE RECORD.

It was my good luck when I was Secretary of State for Air to fly to India with my wife in the pioneer flight that started the air line. It is now equally my good fortune as Secretary of State for India to be the first Englishman to talk with his friends in India and across 6000 miles of land and water that divide us. How fortunate for me to have this double record in the field of Imperial Communication!

TIME AND DISTANCE.

I have always thought that the two real enemies of the British Empire are time and distance and that anything that we can do to lessen their power means better understanding and closer companionship; particularly at this time of the relations between Great Britain and India. The dangerous enemies are not Eastern and Western Nationalism or Indian and British Politics but ignorance and misunderstanding.

CLOSER CONTACT.

Let both see more of each other and let us talk to each other more and more freely. Now for the first time spoken voice can be heard across the spaces that separate us and these obstacles of time and ditsance will be immeasurably diminished. A few minuts' talk will often clear up trouble that has looked very black in voluminous correspondence. May this telephone service help men and women who use it to clear away difficulties and to understand each other better.

For myself and my advisers I feel sure that the service will prove most useful. The more direct and personal the contact is between India and ourselves the better it will be for both of us.

BROUGHT BOTH NATIONS TOGETHER.

After to-day I shall be able to claim that whatever I have done or left undone in the field of politics, I have at least taken a hand in starting the air line to India that halved the time of the journey and that I have been the first Englishman that has made his voice heard on a telephone that is going to make India and Great Britain almost neighbours of each other."

GOVERNOR'S REPLY.

Replying to the Secretary of State for India, the Governor of Bombay said:—

I have listened with great pleasure to the observations you have made on this the first occasion on which a Secretary of State for India has been able personally to speak across the sea to a Governor in India; and I am proud to be associated with you in the formal opening of the wireless telephone strvice between India and England.

VICEROY'S HOPE

His Excellency the Viceroy has desired me to say on his behalf that he regards this occasion as one of great interest and importance. He is convinced that the opening of this new channel of communication will prove of immense value to both countries by facilitating the exchange of views and the transactions of important business of all kinds.

P.M.G. ENGLAND ON 'PHONE.

The Post Master General, Sir H. Kingsley Wood, London, then spo-

(Continued on next page)

POONA PACT TO BE REOPENED?

Likely If H. M.'s Govt. Finds It Injurious To Bengal Hindus

PREMIER'S AWARD

Not Yet Too Late For Modification If United Plan Put Before Joint

CALCUTTA, May 1.

Interviewed Mr. B. C. Chatterji, M.L.C who has just returned from England, said that he gathered from recent conversations with the Secretary of State that Poona Pact as affected Bengal was open to reconsideration by His Majesty's Government in the event of their being convinced that it was concluded "behind the backs of the Bengal Hindus."

PREMIER'S AWARD IS FINAL.

With regard to the Premier's Award His Majesty's Government considered themselves incompetent in anyway to alter or reconsider it in view of the fact that they had to work it on the expressed understanding that the Community concerned had failed to come to an agreement among themselves. It was, however, thought that the matter might legitimately be brought forward for consideration of the Joint Select Committee if the new Constitution were to be worked harmoniously by both the Hindus and Muslims in Bengal.

IT IS NOT YET TOO LATE.

Mr. Chatterji appealed to Hindus as well as to Muslims to try and prevent what threatened to be a political fiasco in this province by formulating an agreed scheme of representation in the Council even at this late hour and present it before the Joint Select Committee.—A.P.

MAHATMA STICKS TO DECISION

(Continued from page 1.)

ing one. The September fast was a conditional one, made for a particular purpose. But in this case, it is not directed to any concrete purpose at all.

TO ENSURE PURITY.

Therefore, this fast can be undertaken at any moment, and it is after the manner, common enough in Hinduism. Whenever a great reformation and revival is going on, people, in order to ensure purity and acceleration of their object, undertake a fast. Such a fast is universally acknowledged to be a good thing in itself. It is its own justification, and my fast claims no more merit. I might have undertaken it without the tussle I was engaged in, but perhaps, I had no courage.

"I was weighed down with the tremendous responsibility and, therefore, though the prompting came to me more than once, I resisted it. A religious movement does not depend for its success on the intellectual or material resources of its sponsors, but it depends solely upon the spiritual resources, and fasting is the best known method of adding to these resources. Not every fast brings about the desired result.

"I have given some of the conditions in my statement, and it is claimed by those who have conducted religious movements that intellectual, material and other things follow spiritual capital but should never be independent of it."

I WILL SURVIVE.

Asked, if he hoped to survive the 21 days' fast, Gandhiji reassuringly said:

"Oh! I survived the twenty-one days's fast that was undertaken ten years ago. Weaker men than myself have undertaken longer fasts and survived. Spiritual sustenance has great possibilities."

OPTIMISTIC.

At this stage, Gandhiji reminded of his condition during the September fast when six days' fasting brought him almost to the verge of collapse, but he humorously replied: "The age of miracles is not yet over." He felt than optimistic about his ability to go through the ordeal.

Asked whether he would remain in Poona in case Government released him, Gandhiji replied that **it was very difficult for him to say that, because he did not contemplate any release.**

NO POLITICAL MOTIVE.

To a suggestion that his fast which coincided with the sitting of the Joint Select Committee, would be taken as an act dictate by political motives, Gandhiji replied that, he had not embarked on the fast voluntarily. It had not been in his plan. He had not compassed it. He tried to resist it even that night, but he could not and for three days before taking the decision, he could not sleep properly. He did not know what was happening to him. Surely, it was not indigestion. But after he took the decision on Saturday night, he slept well."—A.P.

SIKHS REJECT NEW FORMULA

Alarmed At Prospect Of Statutory Majority For Any Entity

WARNING TO JOGINDER

Want Joint Electorates Applied To Entire Indian Population

LAHORE, May 1.

The Punjab communal formula, which is said to have been evolved as a result of negotiations, was denounced at a meeting of the Sikhs held under the presidency of Sardar Harnam Singh, Advocate.

Resolutions were passed expressing alarm at the proposal to give a statutory majority to any one community and stating that the Sikhs would not accept Joint Electorates, unless the same applied to the whole of India.

UNACCEPTABLE SCHEME.

The meeting left the matter entirely to the Khalsa Durbar and informed Sir Joginder Singh (one of the negotiators) not to proceed further in the matter as the formula as evolved was entirely unacceptable to the Sikh community.—A.P.

AHRARS WELCOME COMMUNAL AGREEMENT

But Threaten To Frustrate It If Not Consulted

LAHORE, May 1.

The general meeting of the Central Board of the Majlis-I-Ahrar, Islam-I-Hind under the presidentship of Maulana Habiburrahman, Ludhianwi, passed a resolution, promising help for the success of any solution to abolish political differences, in which religious rights were to be reserved, but declaring at the sane time that it was the duty of every Muslim party to frustrate any agreement which might be arrived at either between the officials or non-officials without consulting the Muslim community.

The Majlis-I-Ahrar has issued a statement denouncing the White Paper proposals as mockery.—A.P.

PESHAWAR CONGRESS WORKER ARRESTED

Names Of Red Shirts Recovered From Person

PESHAWAR, May 1.

Munshi Ram, alleged to be a Congress worker, who was absconding for some time past, was arrested by the C. I. D. police of Mardan last night under Section 17 (A) of the Criminas Law Amendment Act. On search of his person a pocket book containing the names of Congress workers and Red Shirt Leaders was recovered.—A.P.

IRRITANT POISONING

Inquest was held on Monday touching the death of Kalicharan Sunder who died at his house at Bohri's Chawl, Ripon Road, on April 21, under suspicious circumstances.

Briefly the facts of the case are that some one came to the Municipal Office on the day in question for a pass to dispose of a dead body. This rousing the suspcions of a peon there he informed the police who removed the body to the morgue.

On receipt of the Chemical Analyser's report the Coroner's jury passed the verdict that death was due to Irritant Poisoning (Oleander) followed by Pneumonia.

SETH SURAJMAL RUIA PASSES AWAY

His Contributions To Hindu University

Seth Surajmal Harnandrai Ruia, J. P., passed away at his residence at Andheri on Friday the 28th April at the age of 63. He was a prominent member of his community and was well-known in the business circles of Bombay. He had a large cotton business and owned some ginning factories in Berar.

HIS MUNIFICENCE.

He contributed large sums of money to the Benares Hindu University and the Marwari Vidyalaya of Bombay, and liberally helped many charitable institutions. He built a Dharamshala at Kankhal, Hardwar, for the benefit of Hindu pilgrims.

He was one of the founders of the Sanskrit and Ayurvedic Colleges at Ramgarh, his native place in Jaipur State, Rajputana.

The deceased leaves behind him a widow, a son and a daughter to mourn his loss.

ANGLO-JAPANESE CONFABULATIONS

Tokio Accepts Proposals Re: Empire Trade Discussion

TOKIO, May 1.

Proposal for a meeting of British and Japanese industrialists in London to discuss Empire trade with Japan which was handed over by Mr. Walter Runciman to the Japanese Ambassador in London has been received by the Government.

Indications are that proposal will be accepted.—Reuter.

THEIR HIGHEST SERVICE

(Continued from Page 6)

the hysteria that was exhibited in some quarters on the last occasion.

Those who are the most intimate friends and associates of Mahatmaji should especially refrain from attempting to persuade him to desist from his intention.

He has stated that the decision is "unconditional and irrevocable" Attempts to persuade him to resile from such a solemn undertaking to his own conscience must obviously be futile and can only cause unnecessary pain.

SHOULD HAVE CONFIDENCE.

They should have confidence that the God to whom Gandhiji appeals will not desert him; that he will emerge from this self-imposed ordeal, stronger and greater than he has ever been.

But above all, the highest service that Gandhiji's own friends, those who call themselves his disciples and all those who have the cause of the Harijans at heart can render him is, as he says, "not to get agitated over the coming fast" but to enter into the spirit which has moved Gandhiji to undertake it with such sincerity that they themselves will, to quote his own words again, will "feel strengthened by it."

His appeal to his friends "not to ask him to postpone, abandon or vary the approaching fast whatsoever" should be most religiously respected.

MISGUIDED CONCERN.

The appeal ought not to be necessary. I am rather surprised to read that Devidas, Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel and others spent more than two hours in attempting to dissuade Gandhiji from undertaking the fast.

Those who know Gandhiji most intimately should be the first to appreciate that, once he has taken a decision of this nature, nothing will turn him from it. They are greatly in need of the kind of self-purification which, it seems to me, is wanted for success in the campaign against untouchability if they even think that Gandhiji should be dissuaded from the fast.

I yield to none in my admiration, my respect and my love for Mahatma Gandhi, much as I have to differ from him sometimes in political matters.

Despite his Himalayan blunders in politics, I think he is the most wonderful and the most lovable man in the world, and I regard myself as his humble 'chela' in all his political and social ideals, even if I cannot follow him spiritually.

NO MISGIVING.

Therefore, though I do not want him to die, I feel no misgiving about his fast.

Indeed when I remember all that was said and written about the last fast and the attitude of resistance and non-comprehension so quickly assumed by some of his most intimate associates on this occasion, I wonder whether I am alone in really understanding what this fast means and what has moved Mahatmaji to undertake it.

After reading his statement I was filled with a feeling of elation. It may be spiritual or it may be purely human and earthly. I do not know because I am not religious.

But I am elated to think that this great man is prepared once more to lay down his life rather than see the great object he has in his heart—the rescue of millions of his fellow-men from an atrocious bondage—suffer for the lack of sincerity—the "impurity" as he rightly calls it,—that is apparent now in a movement which was taken up with such enthusiasm and such demonstrations of repentance for past errors a few months ago.

There is no doubt that the movement has waned because much of that enthusiasm was not sincere—it was frothy and superficial and many who were the loudest in their protestations had merely attuned their mood to the passing current of popular excitement.

CANNOT BE QUESTIONED.

I feel that we cannot question the merits of this decision which Gandhiji has taken to fast.

It is a call to all who have the cause of the emancipation of the Harijans sincerely at heart, to clear their own conscience of the compromising considerations and lack of earnestness which has produced the inertia and backsliding that have undoubtedly been evident since the first wave of popular enthusiasm passed over the country six months ago.

Gandhiji is prepared to lay down his life. Others are not asked to give up their lives. They are asked to give their energies and whole-hearted devotion to this great cause.

If the millions of Harijans remain in bondage, India herself will never be free. As long as India herself places the brand of untouchability on millions of her own children, so long will the brand of slavery remain on all Indians.

Only those who give freedom can expect to achieve it.

The duty of those who look to Mahatma Gandhi as the leader of the Nation is to respond to his appeal and

to pray, whatever, the result of the fast for him that the golden lid that hides truth may be removed.

B. G. HORNIMAN.

INDIAN WORKERS ALIVE AND KICKING

'May Day' Meetings Condemn White Paper And Demand Jail Delivery

The "May Day" celebration that was observed by the workers of Bombay on Monday passed off peacefully. Several meetings were held all over the city, where labour leaders explained to the workers the significance of "May Day" celebrations which was observed all over the world. Resolutions expressing solidarity of the workers and reiterating the workers' determination to destroy the Capitalist system, were passed.

At 7 p.m. the same evening, workers from all over the city came in lorries, and in processions to Chaupaty sands, where a mass meeting of the workers was held under the Chairmanship of Mr. G. L. Khandalker.

In a short speech Mr. Khandalker called upon the workers to unite. He said that the authorities, who had sent four persons to jail as a sequel of last year's May Day celebrations might have been under the impression that it wonid not be celebrated this year. But they were mistaken, as the workers were alive and kicking.

Referring to the introduction of the three looms and two side system by the Bombay Millowners, the speaker said, that the local "capitalists" were treating the workers worse than slaves. It was upto to the workers to unite and show them their strength. The workers of Bombay were organising themselves, and the results would be seen in the near future. The sympathies of the Bombay workers were with all the workers the world over and of Soviet Russia.

Mr. Abdul Majeed, the vice-President of the Girni Kamgar Union and others also spoke.

RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed at the meeting.

This meeting expresses the solidarity of the working class and reiterates its determination to fight and destroy the capitalist system. This meeting further calls upon the workers to organise themselves and to resort to direct action in order to counter-act effectively the offensive of wage-cut, retrenchment, etc., launched against them by the capitalists.

This meeting emphatically condemns the general offensive launched against the textile workers all over India by the mill-owners and calls upon the textile workers at all places to resist the same by resorting to direct action. In particular, this meeting is emphatically of opinion that, the textile workers of Bombay will succeed in resisting the mill-owners' attacks on on their standard of living only by resorting to a general strike. This meeting therefore, calls upon them to make immediate preparation for the declaration of a general strike and assures them and all other textile workers of the support and sympathy of the entire Indian working class in their struggle.

This meeting takes note of the growing unemployment amongst both the industrial and agricultural workers and records its emphatic opinion that unemployment is wholly and solely due to the capitalist system of production. This meeting vehemently condemns the efforts of the employers to increase unemployment by resorting to nationalisation, retrenchment, etc. and demands on behalf of the unemployed workers, unemployment benefits and a general reduction of hours of work to 8 hours a day in order to provide employment for a larger number of workers.

RELEASE PRISONERS.

This meeting demands the immediate withdrawal of the Ordinance Acts and other repressive legislation and the unconditional release of all political prisoners.

This meeting vehemently condemns the preparations of the Powers for a war against Soviet Russia in order to overthrow the first Workers' and Peasants' Soviet Republic.

This meeting condemns the persecution of the German working class by the Nazis in Germany, and assures the German workers of support and sympathy of the Indian workers in their hour of trial.

Another resolution condemned the White Paper sabotaging national aspirations.

Similar resolutions were passed at a meeting held under the auspices of the Young Workers' League, attended by more than 3,000 workers, on the Lalbag Maidan, presided over by Mr. S.P. Bhise.

MAY DAY IN MOSCOW

British Embassy Not Represented At Parade

MOSCOC, May 1.

"May Day" was celebrated under the blazing sun by the biggest military parade in the Soviet history.

Over 350 aeroplanes roared overhead, and thousand fast tanks snorted through the Red Square, where Stalin and other leaders presiding over the parade stood beside Lenin's tomb.

Fifty thousand soldiers were cheered, as they marched past Stalin, who wore olive coloured military coat and smoked pipe.

All Embassies with the conspicuous exception of the British were represented. The parade lasted tow and a half hours, after which thousands of workers poured into the Red Square flaunting red flags. The absence of anti-British slogans and banners was noticeable.—Reuter.

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MIXED PROCESSION AT NAGPUR

NAGPUR, May 1.

In accordance with Gandhiji's wishes, the Provincial Board of the Servants of India Untouchables Society observed the Harijan Day yesterday by taking out a mixed procession of the Caste Hindus and Harijans.

Meetings were held at various places, the speakers emphasising the need for eradicating untouchability from Hinduism.—A. P.

'Hullo Bombay;' London Speaking

(Continued from previous page).

ke to Sir Ghulam Hussein Hidayatullah. He said:—

"It is a great pleasure to me to take part in the inauguration of this new telephone service between India and Great Britain, which will connect your country with the rapidly expanding system of long-distance radio-'phone service. It is difficult to realize that as recently as 1926, this country had no telephonic communication with subscribers outside Europe, and at that time very few people anticipated that connection with far distant countries was within measurable distance of attainment.

RESULT OF PATIENT RESEARCH.

Early in 1927, however, as a result of patient research and development on the part of British and American Engineers, the first long-distance radio-telephone circuit in the world was established between London and New York, communication being rapidly extended at both ends, so as to afford connection between practically all parts of Europe and all parts of North America. Preliminary technical work, which led up to the establishment of this pioneer service, was carried out in this country by the Trans-Atlantic Telephone Committee, and it is interesting to recall that one of the permanent members of this Committee was Sir Frederick Sykes, who now, as Governor of Bombay, has just inaugurated this new service with our Secretary of State.

ANGLO-AMERICAN SERVICE.

The Anglo-American Service was the first link in what has since become a world-wide chain of long-distance telephone connections. In this development Great Britain has taken a notable part, and at the present time, has four direct circuits to New York and one each to Canada, South Africa, Australia (and through Australia to New Zealand), Egypt and South America. To-day we are adding a further most important extension to this world-embracing system.

SIR GHULAM HUSSAIN'S REPLY.

In reply, the Hon'ble Sir Ghulam Hussein, on behalf of the Hon. Sir Frank Noyce addressing His Majesty's Post Master General, said:—

"It is a matter of great regret to the Hon'ble Sir Frank Noyce, Member of His Excellency the Viceroy's Executive Council in charge of the Department of Industries and Labour, to which the Department of Posts and Telegraphs is subordinate, that he is unable to be present on this historic occasion.

VICEROY'S THANKS.

"I have, however, great pleasure in speaking to you on his behalf and in conveying his personal thanks to you and the British Post Office for their helpful co-operation in the establishment of this new means of communication.

Sir B.N. Mitra, High Commissioner for India, speaking to Mr. F.T. De Monte, Chief Engineer, Post and Telegraphs, Bombay said:—

"I find it a great privilege that as High Commissioner for India in the United Kingdom, I am taking a part in to-day's ceremony. During my service in India, I was for long associated with the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department.

MATTER OF GRATIFICATION.

"It is a matter of immense gratification to me that during the period of this association the Wireless Telegraph Service between England and India was established, and I was present on the occasion of the formal inauguration of that service in September, 1927. Since I have held my present office, I have again been in touch with this development connected with that service, as a result of my membership of the Imperial Communications Advisory Committee.

HIS PRIDE.

"I, accordingly, welcome this opportunity of congratulating the officers and staff both of the Government Department and the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company for their share in this enterprise and of expressing the pride that I feel that the first Indian voice to be transmitted by telephone from England to India will be mine."

This concluded the conversations.

B. F. BHARUCHA SUGGESTS DAY OF PRAYER

Mr. B.F. Bharucha wires from Udvada:—

"All lovers and followers of Mahatmaji will be staggered to know about his irrevocable fast. Let all India observe the "Eighth of May" as the day of prayer and pray to the Lord to grant Mahatmaji sufficient strength to stand his self-imposed ordeal.

"May Heaven befriend India and save Mahatmaji."

HALLELUJAH TO BALDWIN

"Manchester Guardian" Extols His Stand Against Churchill On India

LONDON, May 1.

"There is not much visible sign of weakness in Mr. Baldwin's stubborn reassertion that our present Indian programme was the national policy and the policy of the Conservative Party as well, declares the "Manchester Guardian," commenting on the Baldwin-Churchill controversy.

"On the whole, best of the exchange seems to rest with Mr. Baldwin. Everyone irrespective of party who wishes to see our national Indian Policy carried through will be glad that Baldwin can stand up so decisively to the wreckers within his own ranks."—Reuter.

TRAVANCORE BANK ROBBERY

Suspects Identified In Parade

OOTACAMUND, May 1.

An identification parade was held in the Sub-Jail this afternoon in the presence of the District Superintendent of Police and the Taluk Magistrate, when four persons arrested in connection with the Travancore National Bank Robbery on last Wednesday afternoon, are said to have been identified by eight witnesses, including six members of the Bank and the driver of the car, which was used for committing the crime.

Nityananda, one of the four accused, it is reported, told the police that he had been convicted previously for a year in connection with a conspiracy case, and was let off in the Delhi Conspiracy Case.

Kushiram Mehta stated to have said that he is grandson of Rai Bahadur Chunilal Mehta, a retired District Judge, Dayalpur, Punjab.

According to the police, these two persons are Punjabis. The nationality of Buchilal alias Lakshman Singh and Hazar Singh, who according to them, hail from Nainital and Ludhiana respectively, has not been ascertained.

Enquiries show that only five hundred rupees have been recovered from the arrested persons out of Rs. 3,806 alliged to have been robbed.—A. P.

Col. MOONJE EXPLAINS YOUTHS' DUTY

KARACHI, May 1.

"No youth is worth his youth who has not trained and developed his body by undergoing physical exercises and has not learnt the art of self-defence such as lathi and sword to enable him to come out into the street at a moments notice to fight for the protection of his religion, culture and the honour of his womenfolk" says Dr. B. S. Moonje in the course of a message to a youth leader.—A. P.

STATE FUNERAL FOR HINKLER

CANBERRA, May 1.

Capt. Hinkler will be buried at Brisbane in accordance with the wishes of Mrs. Hinler.

Mr. Lyons, the Australian Premier, announced to-day that the Commonwealth Government would bear the expense of bringing the body to Australia and also arrange a state funeral.—Reuter.

FIRST LEARN TO OBEY

Hindenburg Addresses German Youths

BERLIN, May 1.

National Holiday of "Labour Day" opened at mid-night with celebrations by the Hilter Youth Movement at Hartz mountains, while thousands of students and factory boys and girls througed Lustgarten in the morning to hear speeches of President Hindenburg and Dr. Goebbels.

Von Hindenburg and Von Hiler lewt the Chancellor's palace together feted by thousands lining Unterden Linden.

Von Hindenburg in his speech said "Cou are the future German nation. If one day you are to issue orders, you must first learn to obey." This was greeted by thunderous cheers. City was draped in bunting, and military music filled streets as Brown Shirts marched for parade.—Reuter.

FAMILY FEND TAKES FATAL TURN

Sikh Fill Out And Assanet One Another

SHEIKHUPURA, April 30.

The village of Chuhejar Chauk No. 35 was the scene of a ferocious fight between two factions of the Silkhs, who were related by blood ties.

Two dozen people armed with kirpans and lathis attacked one another with the result that the head man of the village was killed, 3 grievously hurt and 8 sustained slight injuries. Two are lying in a precarious condition in a hospital, while the hand of the third was completely slashed off the shoulder with a blade. Two sons of the deceased, who are still in their teens, and who left for the scene to fight are now progressing well.

LONG STANDING ESTRANGEMENT.

The cause of the fight is said to be long-standing estrangement owing to money matters.

Eleven persons have been arrested so far.—A. P.

TRAIN COLLIDES WITH BULLOCK CART

Man And His Bullock Get Fatal Injuries

BEZWADA, April 30.

It is learnt that the down Calcutta Mail collided with a double bullock cart at Stuartpuram level crossing. The cart man, as a recult, it stated to have received fatal injuries and sub-sequenty died. One bullock was also killed —A. P.

KRISHNAMURTI TOUR PROGRAMME

MADRAS, May 1.

Mr. J. Krishnamurthi arrives in Madras from Calcutta on the 4th of May and sails from Bombay on the 11th May for Port Said from where he proceeds to Greece. From Greece, he goes to the Italian lakes and after a time to the Big Camp at Ommen.

He returns to India at the end of October and after staying for two months during which period he will make a tour of South India, he leaves for Java and thence to Australia.—A. P.

PUNJAB GOVERNOR'S TOUR PROGRAMME

AMBALA, May 1.

His Excellency Sir Herbert Emerson, Governor of Punjab arrives here on the 11th May on a short visit for two days, after which he proceeds to Simla. His Excellency during his stay here will receive an address of welcome from the Cantonment Board and other local bodies.

Scout rally is being arranged by various School authorities in connection with the forthcoming visit of the Governor.—A.P.

SCOTCHING MISCHIEF BY FORELOCK

MEERUT, May 1.

As a precautionary oeasure the Joint Magistrate o Meerut has promulgated Section 144 during the Moharrum from 1st to 6th of May, prohibitin the carryini of lathis, Ire arms, etc.—A. P.

FUNERAL CEREMONEY OF BISHOP OF RANCHI

RANCHI, May 1.

The funeral of Reverend Dr. L. Van Hoeck, the first Roman Catholic Bishop of Ranchi, took place last evening. The ceremony was solemn and impressive. His mortal remains were taken in a procession to the Cathedral, where he was buried.

His Excellency the Governor was represented at the ceremony by Capt. N. P. T. Clarke, Private Secretary, and those present included Mr. Murphy, member of the Board of Revenue, Mr. Hubback, Commissioner, Mr. Brett, Chief Secretary, Mr. Saunders, Judicial Commissioner, Mr. Horsfield, Deputy Commissioner and Bishop of the Church of England. —A.P.

CHETTY DILATES ON SPEAKER'S DUTIES

COIMBATORE, Apr. 30.

The Hon'ble Mr. R. K. Shanmukham Chetty, President, Legislative Assembly was felicitated at a meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Parliament on his recent elevation to the speakers Chair of "India's Parliament".

Mr. Chetty after thanking the House for the resolutions that had been adopted, delivered an address proroguing the session of the Parliament in the course of which he dwelt at length on the duties of the Speaker of the Assembly as well as of the British House of Commons.—A. P.

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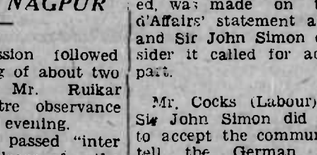

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MAY DAY BOMBS IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, May 1.

"May Day" was welcomed by simultaneous bombing in several parts of the city. Many hotels and other buildings were damaged but no lives were lost. Near the Bismark Hotel, two bombs thrown out of a motor-car shattered fourteen shop windows filling the street with broken glasses.—Reuter.

MAY DAY IN NAGPUR

A red flag procession followed by a labour meeting of about two thousand workers, Mr. Ruikar presiding, marked tre observance of "May Day'5 this evening.

Resolutions were passed "inter alia" urging the release of the Meerut Prisoners and M. N. Roy; protesting against the White Paper Proposals, which were declare to have failed adequately to safeguard labour interests and requesting the Model Mill authorities not to close the mill and thus make the problem of unemployment more acute.—A. P.

CELEBRATION AT MADRAS

In celebration of "May Day," workers held a meeting this evening at Triplican Beach. Mr. Singaravelu Chetty presiding. Resolutions were passed "inter alia" expressing sympathy with and extending greetings to workers all over the world; reiterating faith in Trade Union as an organ of class struggle and welcoming the All-India Trade Union Congress as a vanguard of the Indian working class movement.—A. P.

BIG CLASH AVERTED

LAHORE, May 1.

Minor rioting in a bazar, which is thickly populated Hindu-Muslim locality, was aderted by the timely police action last evening, when some Hindus and Muslims came to blows following intervention by partisans of each community in a quarrel between two urchins one of whom was a Hindu while the other a Muslim.

It is reported that hand-to-hand fighting resulted in lathi injury on the head of a Muslim. Bitter feelings rose to a high pitch and ugly developments were feared. The police rushed to the spot and arrested five persons from among the combatants who were produced before the City Magistrate to-day and were released on bail of Rs. 2,000 each. —A. P.

GERMAN PROTEST ECHO IN COMMONS

LONDON, May 1.

The German protest to the Foreign Office regarding the Commons debate on 13th April had a sequel in the House at the question time to-day, when Mr. Baldwin stated that the German Charge d'Affairs expressed concern at Sir John Simon's speech, especially because he associated himself with other speakers, instead of repudiating them.

No comment, Mr. Baldwin added, was made on the Charge d'Affairs' statement at the time and Sir John Simon did not consider it called for action on his part.

Mr. Cocks (Labour) asked why Sir John Simon did not refuse to accept the communication and tell the German Government that they could not treat the House of Commons like the Reichstag.

Mr. Baldwin replied: "Because I think it is possible sometimes to exaggerate the importance of these matters."—Reuter.

ANGLO-PERSIAN NEW AGREEMENT

TEHERAN, May 1.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Company will pay Persia one-fifth of its net profits as well as royalty of 4 shillings (gold) per ton on oil produced, according to the terms of the new Anglo-Persian concessions signed yesterday.

The company will be permitted to work approximately half of their original ground in the south-east of Persia, but agree to give up portions, which cannot be worked by 1938, when the company's total ground shall not exceed 1,00,000 square miles. In the event of a fall in sterling, the Company agrees to compensate the Persian Government for the loss on exchange.

The Company will not have the right to instal pipe lines exclusively.

The concession will run for sixty years, after which Persia will claim all company's effects.—Reuter.

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DEBATE ON WORKERS' SOCIAL PROTECTION IN I. L. CONFERENCE

Nowhere Is Need For Old Age, Invalidity Widows' & Orphans' Insurance Greater Than It Is In India, Says I. L. O. Blue Report

The Blue Report published by the I.L.O. on invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance, one of the items for second and final discussion on the agenda of the 17th I.L.Conference which is to open at Geneva on the 8th June next, is just to hand.

The report contains three parts: the first, which is divided into two chapters dealing respectively with invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance and non-contributory pensions respectively, reproduces the replies received from the governunder the different headings of the Questionnaire issued by the I.L.O.; the second attempts a general survey of the problem in the light of the Governments' replies; the third contains a short statement of conclusions and the texts of six proposed Draft Conventions and two proposed Recommendations.

SOCIAL INSURANCE

The subject of social insurance is not new to the I.L.O. The International Labour Conference of 1925 adopted Draft Conventions on compensation to be paid in respect of industrial accidents and occupational diseases, and the Conference of 1927 adopted Draft Conventions on sickness insurance for workers in industry, commerce and domestic service, and in agriculture.

In tackling the question of invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphans' insurance, the I.L.O. is therefore only dealing with a fresh facet of the general problem of social insurance, the underlying assumption in the present instance being that workers who, in consequence of premature invalidity and old-age, are unable to earn their living, and their dependants have, as against the community, a right to better protection than that which can be given through public assistance.

The organisation of such better protection is a difficult matter and the expenses involved constitute a heavy charge on the resources of the state and industry. Nevertheless, the social conscience has to-day been awakened to such a high degree that such schemes of insurance have developed widely in recent times, and, at present, nearly 200 million employed persons are covered by schemes of compulsory insurance. In addition, there also, in different countries, special schemes for particular categories of workers such as seamen, railway employees, civil servants, etc.

In these circumstances, the attempts of the I.L.O. to ensure a still wider acceptance for them cannot be regarded as either premature or nopportune.

ENCOURAGING RESPONSE.

That the I.L.O. scheme has secured a gratifying measure of support is evidenced by the replies received from the various Governments.

Of the 31st States, whose views are set out in the Report, Australia, Canada, India, Irish Free State, Japan, New Zealand, and Persia take no definite attitude as to the desirability of initiating international action on the matter, as these countries do not possess compulsory insurance legislation, have no practical experience in the matter, and consequently are not in a position to give definite replies to the complex and highly technical questions put to them by the I.L.O.; these States however, are by no means opposed to the principle underlying the proposed legislation. The remaining 24 Governments, which include such industrially advanced countries as France, Germany, Great Britain and Belgium, are in favour of international regulations lying down the principle of compulsory insurance.

As regards the method of drafting the necessary regulations it was found expedient that the three risks of invalidity, old-age and death should each be separately dealt with, and that for each of these risks there should be two separate Conventions, one for industrial workers, domestic servants and those engaged in the liberal professions, and a second for persons employed in agricultural undertakings, necessitating in all six Draft Conventions.

Such multiplication of Convention is, of course, open to criticism on the score that it would tend to create artificial subdivisions of insurance; the unequal development and the diversity of national systems of insurance, as also the desire to facilitate adoption and application of the Conventions by as many States as possible have, however led the I.L.O. to adopt this method.

RECOMMENDATIONS

In addition to the six Draft Conventions, the Report also contains the texts of two Recommendations. Compulsory invalidity, old-age and widows' and orphan's insurance raises a large number of problems, and it has been found possible to deal with only a limited number of those in the Draft Conventions.

In order to give the Conference an opportunity of considering all these problems, it has been found necessary to supplement the six Draft Conventions with two Recommendations, the first dealing with the general principles and the second dealing with the curative and preventive action of these insurance systems. These Recommendations serve to place on record the present tendencies of national legislation in this sphere and indicate the level of protection which it should endeavour to obtain.

SITUATION IN INDIA.

The situation in India in respect of social insurance furnishes a marked contrast to that in Europe, where notable advances in this sphere have been made.

The existing old-age pension or provident fund schemes in India apply only to workers in some government departments and in a few railway system, and these constitute but a fraction of the country's total population of workers.

The overwhelming majority of Indian workers is thus left unprotected even by rudimentary schemes of social insurance; and yet nowhere is the need for old-age, invalidity, widows' and orphans' insurance greater. Indian workers as a class are debilitated and under-nourished with the result that wage-earners get unfitted for work at a much earlier age than in Europe; the incidence of sickness also is higher in India owing to the extremely insanitary conditions prevailing in the slums where the workers usually live.

The joint family system hitherto served as a sort of insurance for workers, but with the flow of workers to the cities, the system is fast crumbling. The Whitley Report, after taking complete stock of the situation, records that in view of the chronic indebtedness of the Indian workers, due in large measure to expenses involved by illness, all methods that may lead to the alleviation of existing hardships should be explored

DIFFICULTIES AHEAD.

There are however, great difficulties in the way of working social insurance schemes on any large scale in India. The Whitley Report mentions the largeness of the numbers involved, the financial limitations of the country, the administrative difficulties that have to be surmounted, and the absence of the necessary statistics as the more important of these handicaps.

These difficulties are formidable, but at the same time they should constitute an incentive to the social conscience of the country being awakened to a whole-hearted participation in the endeavours that are being made by the I.L.O. to ensure wider acceptance for these systems of social insurance.

FATAL ATTACK ON HINDU

Alleged Culprit Remanded

Duke Fernandez, a Christian, was arrested by the Bombay Police for the alleged, murder of a Hindu named Aitu Gonka, who was found on Saturday night, at Sir Phirozsha Mehta Road, with several stab wounds on his body.

The police removed the wounded person to hospital where he made a dying deposition to the effect that he was attacked by one Duke Fernandez and two others while he was going along Sir Phirozsha Mehta Road on Saturday. After giving the statement the man succumed to his injuries.

The accused was put before Mr. Oscar Brown, Presidency Magistrate on Monday morning and as the police wanted to make inquiries regarding the other two persons, he was remanded to custody for a week.

TIDE OF MATERIALISM & SANATAN DHARMA

Professor Durkal Wants Safe Guards

A large meeting of the Sanatanist Hindus was held at the Govind Bhavan Hall, Surat, when Prof. J. B. Durkal, spoke on the "New constitution and the duty of the Sanatanists."

RELIGIOUS NON-INTERFERENCE

The speaker pointed out that in the White Paper, there was no provision for the policy of religious non-interference. The religious Hindus were loyal and law-abiding, they stood for law, discipline and order, but they wanted at least this minimum safeguard.

TIDE OF MATERIALISM.

The fundamental question with the people was whether the religions and cultures of the land were to be preserved or were they to be allowed to be swept off by a steady tide of western materialism and Bolshevism. Unless a guarantee was provided in the fundamental rights of the people, for non-interference of the state in the religious beliefs and practices of the people no religion would be safe in the heterogenous legislatures of a democratized constitution.

HYDRA OF DEMOCRACY.

The danger of religious interference was greater in a more nationalised and democratized constitution with added powers to the legislatures. The Hindu religious heads like Jagadguru Shankaracharya, Goswamis of Vallabhacharya Gadis and Ramanujacharyas have again and again pressed for it. The Government would be betraying their trusts if they now throw our religions overboard by leaving them to the mercy of the multi-headed hydra of democracy.

MUSLIMS & COMMUNAL ELECTORATES.

Our brother Moslems had practically safeguarded their religion by communal electorates. It is the major quantity of the Hindus on which the inroads are to be made to satisfy every other interests, till the major will likely be reduced to a minor quantity.

PROBING NATIONALISM.

They were told that nothing should be allowed to come in the way of Nationalism, but if they probed within, they could see that the national ideal was essentially a territorial and hence a non-moral ideal. The communal ideal, in so far as it was religious, was essentially a moral ideal. The one was completentary to the other. The mere territorial ideal might soon drift away from the ethical and degenerate into violence and revolt, while the merely communal idea might easily lapse into the little egoism of the community.

NOBLE HERITAGE

Indians needed to be intercommunal and not anti-communal in their outlook. India had a great and noble culture, and in spite of all that westernized prejudice could say, the people did want to conserve their great and glorious heritage.

107 PRISONERS IN CAGES

A Messina report says:—

The Penal Tribunal of this city is being made ready for the trial of a gang of thieves and bandits numbering 107 men and women, a record in its way.

Several of the large iron cages in which prisoners are enclosed when standing their trial are now being put up, and the citizens are very much interested in the proceedings against a ban which has been disturbing them for some time past.

Their chieftain, a man called Casare de Stefano, is a fierce-looking fellow, who successfully organised budglaries, highway robberies, and a series of extortions until one of the gang gave him away to the police.

BOOKS RECEIVED

Bengal Under Communal Award and Poona Pact, by Sir N. N. Sircar, Kt., Advocate-General of Bengal. The Book Company, Ltd., 4/3 B, College Square, Calcutta. Price: Annas 8.

"THE INDIAN TARIFF PROBLEM IN RELATION TO INDUSTRY & TAXATION": By Hirendra Lal Dey. George Allen & Unwin, Limited, Museum Street, London. Price 16sh. net.

"Women in Islam", by M. Fathulla Khan, Moses & Co., Modern Printers, 4,120, Moosakhan Bazaar, Secunderabad, (Deccan).

Cawnpore: Lightening struck one labourer on Sunday morning and he subsequently died.—A. P.

WHAT DOES IT DO? COMPETITION

We have pleasure in giving below the correct solution of the Competition. Those who claim to have submitted all correct solution or with less than two errors, should send in their claim on the form observing the following rules:—

RULES

1. Competitors having TWO and less than TWO errors only, should submit their claim forms.
2. Enter a copy of your Solution in the column marked "YOUR SOLUTION" Just give numbers only.
3. All claim forms must reach this office not later than the last post on Monday the 22nd May, 1933.
4. Claim forms received after that date will not be attended to.
5. In competitor's own interests they should submit their claim forms either under Registered Cover or hand them in personally at the Chronicle Office and take receipts for same.
6. The Management accepts no responsibility for loss of Claim Forms.
7. Prize winners will be announced on Thursday the 25th May, 1933.

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	Correct Solution.	Your Solution.
Builds Bonnie Babies.	3	
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Cures Pyorrhaea permanently.	19	
Gives correct time for a life time.	16	
Adds relish to all meals.	4	
Substitutes Sunlight.	1	
Destroys the destroyers.	18	
Supplies everything—from handkerchiefs to suitings.	7	
Refreshes and invigorates.	10	
Alleviates all aches.	15	
Makes children strong and chubby	17	
Gives perfect electric conduction.	11	
Gives a new tone to life.	20	
Brings the sun to your home.	9	

Name.....

Address.....

.....

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NUMBER OF ERRORS .....

TURKISH COMMISSION VISITS RUSSIA

The Turkish Government Commission conferring with Soviet experts on the construction of a textile mill in Turkey has returned to Moscow after visiting Leningrad, where the commission familiarized itself with the work of the big machine-building plants. Among the plants visited in Leningrad were the Marx and Engels Plant, which makes textile machinery, and the Stalin Metal Plant. The commission also visited a number of textile mills.

At the present time, the conferences center around the assortment of goods to be produced by the Turkish textile mill and the choice of machinery. The commission will study the textile mills at Ivanobo.

JADED APPETITES

The good housewife often has to rack her brain wondering what sweet to give the family for dinner. It is difficult enough at the best of times to vary the same old dishes, but when a trying climate has worn appetites thin, then give them Wincarnis Wine Jelly. It is light, it slips down easily, it is nourishing, it is delicious

Wincarnis Wine Jelly solves the problem. It is made from real sun-kissed grapes, renowned since the days of Bacchus for their tonic and invigoration properties, and it is based on one of the oldest jelly recipes in England. You can be certain with this on your menu that you will have at least one dish which even the most jaded appetites will relish. Messrs. Cama, Norton & Co., 23, Medows Street, Bombay, have a limited supply of samples. Please apply early for these.

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RUSSIAN JUSTICE DOES NOT SUFFER IN COMPARISON

Soviet Legal System Is Better Than That Of Most Countries And Not Far Short Of Best

Mr. Pritt, who is a well-known K. C. in England, has made a study of Soviet Law and, in the article below contributed to "The New Leader" in mail week, describes the working of the legal system, particularly relating it to the trial of the Metropolitan Bickers employees.

(BY D. N. PRITT, KC.)

The ignorance and prejudice prevailing in many circles in the United Kingdom on all subjects connected with Russia, due, of course, to 15 years of steady misrepresentation by interests desirous of discrediting every alternative to the dying capitalist system, have reaped in this field an even sorrier harvest than is generally the reward of ignorance and prejudice.

Our Government, sinking to the level of our more sensational Press has not even, it seems, succeeded in realising that the worst possible way in which to secure a fair trial for the accused is to insult and bully the Government of the country in which they are to be tried. Judges are only human, at the best, and to ask that an important case should be tried properly and dispassionately in the disturbed atmosphere created by a storm of abuse and threats of rupture of trade and of diplomatic relations from a foreign country is to lay an almost unendurable burden on any judicature. If the positions were reversed, it would probably be quite out of the question to empanel in London a jury which would put out of its mind all the political exchanges of the last month and try the accused impartially on the evidence alone.

CHIEF CHARACTERISTICS OF SYSTEM.

In these tragic circumstances the sane citizen naturally inquires what are the main features of the legal system of Soviet Russia. To attempt to answer this question by fresh study in the present atmosphere of hysteria would indeed be difficult, but I have the modest advantage of having studied the system in Russia last summer, of forming my views then to the best of my ability, and of committing them to print whilst my impressions were still fresh. Following the recent events with care, I have seen nothing to make me change my views, and I will now express as briefly as I can what struck me as the salient characteristics of the system.

The method of investigation and trial of criminal charges in Soviet Russia, in sober truth, bears an unexpectedly close resemblance in its main features to that prevailing in many non-Communist countries; indeed, the distinctions between the methods of Russia and those of, say, Denmark are perhaps smaller than the distinction between those of England and Denmark.

Investigations into serious criminal charges are in the hands, in their earlier stages, of investigating officers, who are neither judges nor policemen, but are civil servants working under the Commissariat of Justice, or in some cases the G. P. U. Such investigation may, of course, begin before any particular person is suspected, but so soon as the evidence casts suspicion on any individual, he may be arrested and questioned; he cannot at this stage have the assistance of an advocate, but is entitled to refuse to answer questions, and has a right of appeal to the Procurate against any decision of the investigating officer. No formal charge can be made against him until the investigation has proceeded far enough to provide justification for an accusation of a definite offence.

When the charge is made and the investigation is concluded, the accused is entitled to be represented by an advocate, whether he can afford to pay or not, and he and his advocate have full access to the whole dossier of the case; in the preparations of the dossier, moreover it is the duty of the investigating officers to search for and to incorporate statements and other material which tend in favour of acquittal as fully as those which tend to show guilt.

After the charge is made, release on parole or on bail is granted on the whole more freely in Russia than in England. It would be easy but tedious as to each feature of the proceedings prior to trial, to point to several Western European countries in which the procedure is less favourable to the accused than it is in Russia.

Even if the investigators regard the case as sufficiently strong to go to trial, it cannot proceed unless the Procurator, on independent examination, makes up his mind that there is a proper case for trial. (The Procurator is a somewhat remarkable official. Whilst, on the one hand, he is the public prosecutor, and will have to present the case for the prosecution in court if it goes to trial, he has also a general controlling power not only over officials of the Commissariat of Justice, but over most other Government organs, including the G. P. U. itself, checking any abuse of their powers and generally "keeping them in their places.")

What of the trial itself? The trial court generally consists of one professional judge and two lay assessors, who all sit together and decide questions both of law and of fact: they form, on the whole, a nicely balanced combination of professional knowledge and impartial commonsense, and escape many of the difficulties of misunderstanding that sometimes beset a large and wholly untrained jury sitting separately and conferring in private without any assistance from the judge beyond the formal summing-up.

The hearing itself is remarkable for ease and simplicity, the court does not dominate either the accused or the advocates; accused who prefer not to be represented are not confused either by technical rules of evidence or by the strange atmosphere of the elaborate courts of some countries, and have in all cases the advantage of the "last word". The foreign observer gets the impression of an informal, friendly, and even easy-going trial, conducted without heat and with the real co-operation of all concerned, and with a real desire to arrive at the truth.

The right of appeal is, in practice, pretty broad, the court consisting, on appeal, of three professional judges without assessors.

PROTECTING SOCIETY AS IT IS

Looking at the Soviet judicature with all the impartiality I can command, I am unable to find in it any features which justify the criticism and abuse levelled at it by the Government and the Press in recent weeks. It has, of course often been asserted, by way of criticism, even by way of reproach, that the Soviet courts are designed and established to protect society as it is constituted in U. S. S. R. In this respect, the position seems to me identical with that in other countries. All courts claim to protect society; and in all countries society means, in effect, the prevailing system of government.

The only true standard by which to form an estimate of the Russian, as of any other, legal system is the homely one as to whether it gives what the ordinary sane citizen regards as a fair trial. Nobody can complain that the law is framed to protect the social system; the real test of merit is this; when any individual is accused of anti-social activities against that system, does he have an adequate opportunity of knowing the charge against him, proper assistance in meeting it, and an impartial consideration from the court which tries him? On all these points, it is not in human nature that any country should be perfect, but in my considered judgment Soviet Russia is better than most countries, and not far short of the best.

EXCESSIVE BURNS CAUSE GIRL'S DEATH

Brother Tries To Save Her Too Late

Sunabai Janardhan, a young girl of 18, was living with her relations at Agashi, Virar Station. On Thursday, April 27, at 11 a.m. she was boiling water on a choola when her saree caught fire. Her brother Agaskar who was on the spot attempted to extinguish the flames by throwing water over the girl. The same evening she was removed to the K. E. M. Hospital where she died on Saturday afternoon.

VERDICT OF CORONER'S JURY.

An inquest was held to-day touching the death of Sunabai and the Coroner's jury returned a verdict of death due to shock following extensive burns accidentally sustained.

NEGRO YOUTH WILL BE ELECTROCUTED

Inspite Of World-Wide Protests Alabama Jury Holds Him Guilty Of Murder

A trial which has engaged attention throughout the United States came to a dramatic close at Decatur, Alabama, a jury, after being locked up all night, returning a verdict of guilty against the first seven of negroes to be retried on a charge of assaulting two white girls in a goods train at Scottsboro.

"We fix the punishment of death," ran the jury's decision, meaning that the accused, Heywood Patterson, was sentenced to the electric chair.

The trial was marked by a number of dramatic incidents, including the complete recanting of her original testimony by one of the girls, Ruby Bates, who declared that the story of assault was concocted when the girls discovered that they faced long terms of imprisonment for vagrancy.

During the proceedings two Jewish counsel defending the negroes told Judge Horton that fiery crosses—the dread warning of the Ku Klux Klan of past days—had been displayed in the neighbourhood, and that they had information that a lynching mob was being formed which it would be difficult even for the militia to handle if a verdict favourable to the negroes were given.

In his summing up, the judge remarked that "In other parts of the world prejudice, intolerance, and hatred are aflame, but we want to protect the peace and tranquillity of our section of the world."

VERDICT RECEIVED IN SILENCE.

He drew attention to the fact that the alleged victims of the negroes, Ruby Bates and Victoria Price, had at one time or another perjured themselves.

"Remember," he added, "both these women were of the underworld."

The jury's verdict was received in silence by a crowded court, and Patterson made no comment as he was taken back to gaol.

The negro youths went to the Alabama State prison death cells in April, 1931.

Protests against the death sentences were received from all over the world, and, in response to popular clamour, the case was brought before the Supreme Court in Washington, where the death sentences were reversed and the case returned to the Alabama Court for rehearing.

WHEN EUROPEANS WENT ABOUT IN EVE'S DRESS

A FEW CENTURIES AGO WHEN EUROPEANS WORE EVE'S DRESS AND CLEANED THEIR BODIES BY RUBBING THEM WITH MUD. INDIANS WERE USING PERFECTLY MADE SOAPS AND WERE WEARING CLOTHES OF SILK AND GOLD.

IMPOSSIBLE

EVEN FOR THE BEST SCIENTISTS OF EUROPE

TO MAKE SOAPS AS GOOD AS GODREJ'S AT GODREJ'S PRICES!!!

High class toilet soaps could be made cheaply only in India not in Europe. Toilet soaps are made either from animal fats or vegetable oils and they are both very dear in Europe. Good animal fats are used in Europe for edible purposes and most of the fats used in soap-making are obtained from the carcasses of dead animals and from slaughter house offal. For making cheap soaps for export fat is recovered even from human excreta.

It was said in the "Times of India" a few months ago that many medical men were of the opinion that cheap imported toilet articles were giving rise to skin diseases.

Many varieties of oils suitable for soap-making are produced largely in India and are very cheap.

GODREJ'S TOILET SOAPS Nos. 1 and 2

are better than all imported soaps and hundreds of doctors recommend them for keeping the skin in health.

GODREJ'S "TURKISH BATH" AND "BABY" SOAPS ARE AS GOOD AS THE BEST EVER MADE IN ANY PART OF THE WORLD AND YET THEY ARE THE CHEAPEST EVER MADE EITHER IN INDIA OR ANYWHERE ELSE.

Appreciative testimonials have been received from Dr. Annie Besant, Poet Rabindranath Tagore, Sir Phiroz C. Sethna, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas.

The well-known French Jeweller Mon. Joseph Van. Pragg doing business in Bombay and Paris, says:

"My skin is very sensitive. I have used the best of European and American soaps but I find Godrej's to be better than all those soaps and I AM TAKING GODREJ'S SOAPS WITH ME TO PARIS FOR USE WHILE IN EUROPE."

A GERMAN SKIN SPECIALIST WRITES TO SAY: "Soaps made of animal fats retard perspiration by clogging the pores of the skin. I am a constant user of your No. 1 vegetable soap which in my opinion must find universal recognition as a health and beauty soap."

SAYS MAJOR DICKINSON, GOVERNMENT CHEMICAL ANALYSER: "GODREJ'S SOAPS are perfect in all respects."

BEWARE!

Majority of soap-makers in India use ANIMAL FATS. All Toilet Soaps made by GODREJ SOAPS LIMITED are guaranteed free from all adulterants and made of PURE INDIAN VEGETABLE OILS.

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OOTY BANK HOLD-UP

Clerk Tells Graphic Story Of Taxi Raid

HAUL OF Rs. 32,006

Agent And Staff Are Threatened With Revolvers While Raiders Rifle Cash-box

"Make no noise or you'll be shot!"

This startling command, following immediately upon the closing of two doors, caused the clerks in one of the two rooms of the local branch of the Travancore National Bank to swing round towards the door. They found themselves looking straight into revolvers levelled at them by two men, writes the special correspondent of the "Madras Mail" at Ootacamund.

At the same moment, two other armed men entered the second room of the Bank, where, at the point of the pistol, they held up one of the Bank's Agents Mr. K. M. Mathew, and a chit clerk.

A member of the staff had been counting the cash and currency notes. Advancing with his revolver pointed straight at this clerk, one of the desperadoes demanded the cash-box, and this was handed over to him.

Meanwhile, in the Agent's room, another member of the gang told the Agent to hand up the key of the safe. The latter replied that he did not have it. Menaces proving unavailing, the intruder turned to the shit clerk and ordered him to empty his pockets. He had only four annas.

Then, at a signal, all four members of the gang, still keeping the bank staff covered with revolvers retreated towards the doors, opened them and suddenly rushed outside and into a waiting car, in which they dashed away.

CLERK'S STORL.

A graphic story of the raid was given to me by one of the Bank's clerks, K. P. Zachariar.

"It was about 1-5 p.m.", he said. "A car stopped outside the Bank and four men dressed in khaki stepped out and came on to the verandah, where, after locking the doors, two entered the Agent's room by one door and two entered our room by the second door.

"Where is the key" demanded one of the intruders, looking at the Agent. The latter replied that he did not have it.

"Where do you keep the cash?", the armed man asked.

"Again the Agent said he did not know.

Upon this, the intruder turned to the chit clerk who was with the Agent and told him to hand over all the money he had. The chit clerk emplied his pockets and gave up four annas.

"In our room there were myself and two other clerks and a cashier, Maduranarayan, seated behind the counter with a small cash-box containing the money taken in during the day.

"While one man covered us with a revolver, the other intruder advanced and asked:

"Where is the cash?"

"The cashier pointed to the cash-box by his side. The intruder took it. He then called to the other members of the gang through the door connecting both rooms.

"Then, threatening us with death if we moved, the men opened the doors and dashed away.

"All the time they were in the Bank we were thoroughly scared. I understand that they had their revolvers pointed at the Bank while we were driving away in case any of us ventured outside."

POLICE SEARCH.

A telephone call from the Bank brought Mr. C. R. Charsley, District Superintendent of Police, to the spot, and within a few minutes several cars with police officials were scouring the roads for trace of the culprits. Messagers were also telegraphed to all police stations in the neighbourhood and in Mysore, Mettupalaiyam, Gudalur, Coimbatore, and several other places, giving a description of the raiders and the number of the car.

A head constable is reported to have attempted to stop a car urshing through Mettupalaiyam, but the occupants are said to have pointed a revolver at him and to have dashed on.

After leaving the Bank the raiders are believed to have taken the Lovedale Road.

Two miles from the Lovedale Police Station the car skidded into the roadside one wheel falling into a ditch. While the driver was trying to get the car on to the road again, the other members of the gang piled up an obstruction of stones and branches on the road so as to prevent pursuit.

MAN TIED TO A TREE.

A car driver who happened to be passing that spot was threatened by the raiders with a revolver. In relating his experience, the driver declared that he had seen a cash-box in the rear seat of the raiders' car.

A police officer and a Bank official met on Avalanche Road a taxi-driver who had an amazing story to tell of earlier activities of the Bank raiders.

The man declared that it was his car which the desperadoes had used in the carrying out of their crime.

This morning the four men whom the driver described as Punjabis, engaged his car for the day for Rs. 30. They told him to drive down Avalanche Road.

At an infrequented spot they ordered him to stop the car, and threatening that they would shoot him if he disobeyed, commanded him to step out of the taxi and to accompany them.

Despite the driver's entreaties, they took him to a forest, bound him with cords to a tree, and left him.

It has been ascertained that the raiders then went to a petrol pump, where they put five gallons of petrol into the taxi before undertaking their daring crime.

The Bank Agents has now asserted that the total sum taken by the gang is Rs 32,006-6-2

All the four men were between the ages of 25 and 30 years. Two were of the Madras Presidency and two appeared to be from Northern India.

The Bank opened to-day and business is being carried on as usual.

U. S. BILL GUARDS OFFICIAL SECRETS

Change Is Introduced To Protect Press

According to a Washington message dated April 8, the Sumners bill, providing drastic penalties for unauthorised publication of Government secrets, the sudden presentation of which recently caused a sensation, has been toned down to protect the freedom of the press by a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee.

The modification of the measure rewords it so that the penalties will be inflicted only regarding the unauthorised publication of diplomatic secrets sent in code through the hands of regular Government representatives or employees.

One clause in the bill as previously worded placed a heavy penalty on any Government official giving any publication access to a document which is likely to cause harm to the State. Since the press is frequently taken into the confidence of high officials, although not in such cases being given privileges of publication, this had been construed as limiting the freedom of the press and caused Senate leaders, notably Senator Key Pittman, chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee, to insist on modification.

THREATENED DISCLOSURES.

The measure was passed in the House, April 3, by a vote of 299 to 29 on request from the State Department as an urgency measure. It was then learned that a former Government official, reportedly Major Herbert Yardley, formerly atached to the Code Department, was planning publication of a book containing sensational revelations based on code messages that had passed through his hands. Such publication, it was feared, would cause the Government great embarrassment in its international dealings.

In his previous book, "The American Black Chamber" Yardly made several revelations based on coded secrets. He revealed the breaking of the Japanese code, for instance, causing that country considerable anger. The new book, it is said, would have aroused embarrassment in connection with the Manchurian situation.

A PAGE ABOUT HEALTH, DISEASE AND MEDICINE

New Methods Of Quinine Therapy

Researches At Bergmann Clinic Confirm Remarkable Efficacy Of Parenteral Application Of Transpulmin

Quinine has a special position in the pharmaca, that have been used with great success during the last decades.

Quinine owes its widespread use and general appreciation to a large extent to its specific effect in malaria. Its present position is principally due to the results obtained during ten years past in the treatment of inflammatory affections of the lower air-passages, by means of a special form of quinine.

The fact that quinine-injections, as formerly used, met with the opposition of the doctors because of their painfulness, is probably the reason for the fact that the less efficacious oral quinine-therapy—that has dicerent after-effects—has been used up to the present day, instead of the more effective parenteral therapy.

NEW WAYS.

New ways were opened to the quinine-therapy by the systematic research in connection with different quinine-solutions in the clinic of the internist, Prof. V. Bergmann who renewed the older research of Augrecht, etc, especially of Gen. Rat Prof. Arnold Cahn, regarding the efficacy of the parenteral quinine-therapy.

On the occasion of the Congress for Internal Medicine in 1925, Privatdozent Dr. Cahn Bronner of the Bergmann Clinic reported for the first time on the results of these systematic researches. This was followed by a report by Prof. Brauer regarding his research work, that was of a more experimental nature.

The therapeutical observations that are the subject of these lectures and publications were obtained with 'transpulmin,' which is a solution of quinine and camphor in volatile oils, viz., an oily quinine-solution. In contrast to 'solvochin,' an aqueous solution of basic quinine where the quinine-effect is the only one desired, the efficacity of Transpulmin is not solely due to its quine-contents—Solvochin was tested at the same clinic as Transpulmin.

The field of application of Transpulmin has been greatly increased by the addition of the volatile oils. This quinine-preparation only contains 3 per cent. quinine because it is also destined to be used in chronic affections of the lungs, for instance bronchiectasis where for weeks on end quinine has to be used without after-effects; at the same time a deposit has to be created in the lungs and the supply of volatile oils has to be renewed daily. The volatile oils assist the effect of the quinine stored in the lungs, for as they are all eliminated by the lungs they exercise there, and in the air-passages their vasodilatory, anti-secretory and antiphlogistic effect.

TRANSPULMIN.

Transpulmin is, therefore, used for the treatment of acute and chronic bronchial-affections, especially bronchoblenorrhoea, bronchiectasia, further all bronchopneumonia as well as 'flu', measles, pertussis after operations and bronchopneumonia in the aged. Besides, in connection with the reduction of mortality the prevention of post-operative lung-complications by means of the prophylactic Transpulmin-therapy is of interest. Although it is the author's intention to give a summary of his own experiences with the Transpulmin-therapy—that is in contrast to other countries only little known here—it is necessary in order to give a slight idea of the possibilities of the new quinine-therapy, that is facilitated by the parenteral application, to give a short description of the quinine preparation Solvochin, mentioned above.

SOLVOCHIN.

There are several symptoms where the alternative use of Transpulmin and Solvochin has proven to be the most effective therapy, as has been shown by the publications of prominent internists.

In cases of flu' pneumonia, for instance, it is advisable to inject Solvochin for three days in succession in order to obtain rapidly the amount of quinine necessary for a successful treatment; then it can be continued with Transpulmin.

A combination of Solvochin and then later on of Transpulmin has not only proven its value in 'flu' pneumonia, but has produced excellent results in the treatment of bronchopneumonia.

The principal field of application is, however, the croupous pneumon coccic-pneumonia. Here Solvochin has a direct specific action. For use n malaria Solvochin is especially indicated by reason of its high content of quinine (25 p.c.) and because of the excellent tolerability by which it is distinguished, and because in the most serious cases of refractory malaria it renders possible a very intensive—(if necessary intravenous)—quinine-therapy without any danger at all.

The advantages of the parenteral quinine-therapy (in contrast to the oral method) in shape of the two before-mentioned quinine-preparations Transpulmin and Solvochin, has been especially emphasized by the Director of the University Clinic of Konigsberg, Geh. Rat Prof. Dr. Matthes.

Children First, Is Russia's Maxim

PRE-NATAL AS WELL AS POST-NATAL CARE OF CHILDREN AT HOME, SCHOOL AND FACTORY, IS SOVIET'S SUPREME INTEREST

"The future belongs to the country that sees that the children grow up normal and free from physical defects. Russia is putting this maxim into practice."

This is what Dr. John Sundwell, Professor of Public Health and Hygiene at the University of Michigan, writes. And from all the travellers to the U. S. S. R. the story is the same—children first. The adult population may be kept short of milk and butter, but they have the consolation that the infants are receiving adequate nourishment.

And it's not only when the infants are in being that care is taken of them. According to law, Russian women working at a manual occupation must have four months' rest at full pay—two months before and two months after the child is born. If the mother is a member of the medical profession or a professional dancer, the same period of rest is allowed. Office workers have three months off.

MOTHER AND CHILD.

During pregnancy the mother is encouraged to attend the medical clinics regularly, and she is advised by the doctor how to deal with minor ills, and is supplied with special foods, if necessary. If the pregnant mother is fubercular, she is treated in a special hospital. If she is suffering from any venereal disease, an abortion is advised, if the pregnancy has not continued for more than ten weeks. Otherwise, the maternity hospital is notified, and special precautions are taken. The result of such care has been that in Moscow congenital syphilis has decreased from 6 per cent. in 1923 to 1 per cent. in 1930. In the towns most babies are born in maternity hospitals, and the result of pre-natal care as well as efficient care at birth, is that the rate of infant mortality (under one year) dropped from 285 per 1,000 in 1910 in European Russia to 127 in 1928.

When the mother returns to work she is allowed 1-1/2 hours' out of the 1 hours working day in which to feed the child, and special rooms are provided, attached to the factory.

Most of the children are cared for in creches during working hours. The creches are attached to the factories, to offices, and even to university dormitories, because the Soviets take the view that student life should not keep healthy young men and women from having children if they want them. The mothers are not compelled, to put their youngsters into the creches, but they know what is best for them. These day nurseries open about 7 a.m. and close at 5 p.m.

DAY NURSERY.

The following description, taken from a report of a delegation of British Co-operators to Russia in 1932, gives a picture of a day nursery:—

"The nursery which we visited was divided into three sections. In one section babies from two months to nine months were housed, some four in a room, but never more than ten in a room. They lay on little canvas beds, which were scrupulously clean. Save for a white cover-let, those sleeping wore no clothes. Their chests and shoulders were exposed to enable the maximum fresh air to circulate freely round their bodies.

"All the windows and doors open, the temperature being over 80deg. F., muslin screens prevent the entry of flies through the open windows." The babies are fed on pure tuberculartested milk.

"The next section was for those from nine to 18 months. Here they learnt to toddle and climb and play their first oaby games. The final section was for those from 18 months to three years. They had little tables and chairs, where they could play and chatter together, and were trained, in good social habits."

There are also creches for special children—cripples, diseased, etc., and in cases where there may possibly develop addiction to drink or drugs, the children live in the institutions constantly under the care of doctors.

The creches are for children up to three years of age. After that they go on to kindergartens where they stay until they are seven. In 1931-32 six million children between 3 and 7 were in kindergartens, and this represents only 23.4 of the total number between those ages.

CO-OPERATIVE PLAY.

The aim of education in the U. S. S. R. is to produce new men and women with a rational understanding of the phenomena of nature and social relations, free from religious prejudices, physically healthy, able to work collectively and for the community. So, even in the creches, it is not uncommon to see children trying to chop wood, iron clothes, lay tables, all such occupations being classified as "organised' play. Fairy stories are taboo in the creche as the Communist believes children must be realists and not be encouraged to take interest in imaginary things.

The collective aspect of life is impressed on the small children through their play. For example, it is rare that the nursery building blocks are small enough for one child to handle alone. The blocks are large, and in order to build anything at all two or three children have to play together. And thus the lesson of co-operation is taught.

In the kindergartens the boys and girls (co-education is practised in the whole of the educational system) are encouraged to take part in all labour processes. Visits are arranged to work-shops where men perform the duties which are commonly regarded as specially women's jobs (baking, catering, laundering, sewing) and the attention of the children is also drawn to the occupations of tram-driving, motor-driving, etc., in which women are increasingly becoming expert.

Seven and a-half million children were in elementary schools in 1913. In 1932-33 the number had increased to nearly 25,000,000. Until recently the period at an elementary school was seven years. Steps have now been taken to extend to ten years from seven to seventeen. In 1932 the elementary school system, both in urban and rural areas, covered 95.2 per cent. of all children between the ages of eight and eleven.

SCHOOL SYSTEM.

The school system is divided into primary and secondary. In the primary schools the teachers are expected to teach all subjects except physical culture and music; in the secondary schools teachers specialise. The younger children work about four hours a day, the older ones up to six hours a day. A recent decree recommends all schools to organi gardens, avaries, poultry and rabbit farms.

Wherever it is possible schools have been linked with factories concerned with the dominant industrial tendency of the district. There the children can follow the processes of the manufacture and help the workers, learning at the same time to appreciate their points of view. Thus the State is aiming at training its citizens to look at problems through the eyes of the worker.—"New Leader."

LATEST IN OXYGEN THERAPY

Hospital Provides Permanent Chamber Where You Can Live In And Breathe Oxygen

Rooms where you can live in oxygen and breathe oxygen—or rather, highly oxygenated air—are now available in some hospitals.

This treatment is used to relieve pneumonia, heart-disease, asthma, hay-fever, and other ailments.

Of course, treatment with oxygen is not new, but an air-tight room, with the percentage of oxygen under control and air-locks for exit and entrance, is something new.

PERMANENT CHAMBER.

In the Modern Hospital (Chicago), A. E. Davidson describes an installation recently completed at Marlboro, New Jersey. He writes:

"One of the several modern developments in this hospital is a permanent oxygen chamber which gives accurate control of every necessary factor, including a supply of sufficient oxygen to the patient, a correct regulation of the temperature, and the elimination of excess humidity, excess carbon dioxid, and objectionable odours.

"It is proposed to use this unit for the treatment of patients with pneumonia, heart-disease, asthma, hay-fever, and other ailments in which oxygen or a controlled atmosphere is considered beneficial.

"Considerable research is contemplated to determine other diseases that will respond to oxygen therapy. The treatment of mental patients with high oxygen has been suggested.

"The space allotted for oxygen therapy is 23 feet, 4 inches, by 13 feet, 6 inches. The floor space gives ample room for four beds, each in a cubicle separated from the other patients in the chamber by metal partitions. The doors are double-rabbeted, and there is an air-tight entry port for the nurse and an air-tight food-tray port to eliminate loss of oxygen through opening and closing doors.

AIR-LOCK ARRANGEMENTS.

"The air-lock for entering the room consists of a double door with an intervening space large enough for one person to stand in. Patients can be brought in through the lock, or if necessary a stretcher or a bed can be wheeled in through a special large door installed for this purpose. The food port is a double door and there is a smaller port over it so that a nurse inside the room can talk to nurse in the outer corridor.

"All parts of the oxygen chamber are visible from the oversevation corridor. The window glass is of a special composition which permits the passage of the ultra-violet rays.

"Every precaution is taken to insure safety. The attendants and the doctors have been cautioned to keep lights, fire, and sparks away from the oxygen chamber, and precautions are taken to prevent patients or visitors from bringing inflammable material near the chamber.

"Proper control of the humidity provides adequate protection from static spark. A quartz-bulb sprinkler-head, set to release a water spray, is installed over each bed. All of the lighting lxtures are outside of the chamber."

ENTIRELY SOUND PROOF.

There are two large panes of frosted glass in the ceiling, and directly over each of these, outside of the chamber, is an electric-light. The room is entire soundproof. To quote further:

"The motor-driven type of air circulation was selected as more positive in its operation.

"The outlet connections are over each bed, behind a large grille. The air is drawn from the chamber by the blower and passes through a duct to the control-room, where it is dehumidified and cooled and then heated to the required temperature. The air then passes through the blower to the compartment where additional oxygen is added to bring it up to hte prescribed concentration. The air is then passed through a dust-filter, after which it is ready for the chamber.

"Arrangements have been made so that excess carbon dioxid can be removed by means of a specially designed decarbonizer unit.

"The oxygen supply is provided by twelve 220-cubic-foot cylinders.

"The oxygen is metered through flow gages which makes it possible to control leakage and to prevent inefficient operation.

"The oxygen loss by actual seepage has been found to be less than 1 per cent. in twelve hours.

"An adjoining room is used for oxygen storage, so that the room can be started on short notice.

"The oxygen supply is kept at the required concentration with the aid of an analyzing recorder. It is only at rare intervals that expert engineering supervision is necessary.

"The total cost, including oxygen, will be less than dol. 10 for twenty-four hours.

"The cost for either one or four patients is about the same."

GOOD LOOKS, A QUESTION OF EXERCISE

The normal woman, who leads a busy but not too sedentary a life, has usually less need of set daily exercises than has her husband or brother. This is especially the case when she is compelled to do a modicum of household tasks, such as making beds, washing and hanging out clothes, and the like, observes a writer in the "Manchester Guardian." If she resents such labours, she may get little benefit from them because she will contract her nerves and muscles. If, on the other hand, she accepts them cheerfully as useful and necessary parts of her life, she can so give herself to them as to make them contribute more to her general wellbeing than either the "daily dozen" so often prescribed or more expensive forms of bodily development. Let her not forget to breathe deeply and calmly, to carry herself easily, and now and again to relax and stretch any muscles which become constrained. The daily friction, naked in an airy bedroom and a few swinging movements to limber her up will do her more good than severely muscular movements.

The most valuable of all exercises is the pleasantest and, at the same time, the most often forgotten. It is the first stretching of the whole body each morning in bed between waking and getting up. This releases the strength that is too often imprisoned within us for the battle against exhaustion and illness. It disposes of the poison of fatigue and makes us ready for the day. First the legs and arms should be stretched to their fullest extent, separately and together, one side after the other, so that the trunk of the body takes part in every movement. The legs should be pushed out, first with the toes pointing away and then with the heels so that the toes are drawn up towards the body. The fingers and wrists in the same way should be moved in all directions while the arms are stretched out and up and back in turn. The waist can be stretched first at one side, then at another, the body arched and relaxed again, the shoulders moved in every direction, the neck strained back to its utmost—in fact, the whole body indulges in a mighty yawn, first extending and then relaxing every muscle in it. To forget this natural exercise is to miss something nature meant us all to have for our daily rebuilding.

At night the movements will be more of a relaxing nature, any stretching there is being calculated rather to relieve strain than to prepare for it. This needs more practice than the other. Too many of us get "tied up" with the efforts of the day, lose our faculty for relaxation, and accordingly are deprived of much of the refreshing quality of sleep. The wise woman will learn of cats and dogs—especially cats—how to relax her limbs and muscles easily and completely, and she will put her learning into practice, if only in a partial manner, at any five minutes during the day, when she gets the chance. When she happens to be kept waiting she will sit with loose shoulders and a balanced head upon a slack neck, and her arms will be allowed to hang down as though they did not belong to her. Thus she will be able to keep fresh and going far longer than the woman who lives "on her nerves" to such an extent that she is ever taut and on the alert. Her breathing will be the deeper, her thinking the clearer, her sense of proportion the better for her power of withdrawal. It is something that we can all cultivate, and it is needed by the busy housewife and mother every bit as urgently as by the secretary or woman of business. It prevents and cures the miseries of backache and neckache and does more for sleeplessness than a whole battery of sedatives out of bottles.

THIS VACCINATION VILLANY MUST END

Combating Disease With Filth Produce Is Foolishness

(BY K. L. SARMA)

For months we have been reading news of constant epidemic small-pox in all the big cities, especially in Bombay. The only thing the State does, through the Municipal bodies, is to poison the blood of the healthy and the sick, indiscriminately, with the filthiest of filth, which they call 'vaccine', and lots of people's money are being squandered for this. The result is plain enough for any man, who has not sold himself in slavery of mind to the medical superstition. Small-pox pays no heed to these 'measures of safeguarding the public health.'

The belief in vaccination is based on a slip-shod study of statistics, and nothing else. Rational foundation for it there is none; if pure reason be our guide, it would tell us to distrust the proposal deliberately to implant disease in the body in the hope that the body would 'somehow' become immune. Reason also tells us that small-pox, like typhoid and the rest, is a filth-bred disease, and needs a good conservency—cleanliness—both inside and outside the body, and not filth-propagation. The best minds, like Herbert Spencer and Immanuel Kant, have said that the idea of combating disease with disease-produce is on the face of it foolish, and they predicted evil consequences.

STATISTICS NOT SUFFICIENT PROOF.

Statistics cannot be fairly used as proof, without an intelligent study of the whole problem. The value of statistics depends on the way it is prepared. There is evidence to show that vaccinated persons who died of small-pox have been entered as unvaccinated. There is no attempt to discriminate between classes, whose dwellings and mode of life predispose them to small-pox and other filth diseases, and those who are better off.

To prove the efficacy of vaccination the medical department—which is now tyrannising over the health of the people—must show that it checks small-pox in the slum-dwellers in great cities, and this without adding to the death-rate from other diseases. This has never been done and never can be done; if proper statistics be prepared, it will be seen that vaccination is not only ineffectual, but actually increases the general mortality. The well-bred human instinct revolts against the practice. The atmosphere of the vaccine-depot is repugnant to the smell.

VACCINATION—SOURCE OF DISEASE.

There is ample evidence to prove that vaccination is the source of diseases worse than small-pox. Numerous cases of injury and death by vaccination have been recorded. During the last four years we have had cases of a newly recognised fatal disease—not a new disease—called by a cumbrous name, coming on as a result of vaccination. The Dutch Government suspended compulsory vaccination as a result. The British Government greatly modified the mode of performing the rite, in order to make it milder and safer. In India nothing has been done, because, probably, the I. M. S. men here are not up-to-date, and the people are engaged in a long and deadly struggle for the recovery of their natural rights.

Even if vaccination be a good thing, we have the right to think and investigate for ourselves, and to take it or leave it as we think best; the man who believes in the goodness of it can always protect himself by taking it; he has no right to protect others against their wishes.

There is thus no sound reason for keeping up the law of compulsion.

There is a small, but enlightened body of people, who do not accept the teaching of the Western doctors. These are the followers of what is called Nature-Cure; and they are emphatically against vaccination. The ways of Health, Culture, which they preach and practice, are a far better protection than anything the allopaths know of. Why should they too be compelled?

NO MORE SLUMS

Five Year Plan To Free Britain Is Outlined By Health Minister

A determined plan to free Britain in five years of slums, which are a relic of the times when no law existed to prevent bad housing, is outlined in a Ministry of Health circular.

All local authorities have been called upon to prepare and adopt at once programmes for the demolition of all slums and the rehousing of their inhabitants.

Such programmes must be in the hands of the Ministry before September 30 and be drawn up with a view to clearing all slum areas not later than 1938.

The circular points out that low building costs, cheap money and the State subsidy for this work, which is being left untouched by the economy campaign, make conditions exceptionally favourable for a vigorous attack on slums.

Children Grow More Nervous

Noise And Speed Of Modern Life Tell On Young Life Inducing Neurosis

There are more of them than there used to be

What is the reason? The noise and speed of modern life, unduly "fussy" parents, not enough air and exercise, unnatural food, too much study in school, with too little rest—all these have their influence, says "The Lancet" (London).

He summarizes the results of medical investigation, both in England and on the Continent, as follows:

NERVOUS CHILDREN.

"Conditions of modern civilization have made the 'nervous child' unfortunately only too familiar.

"The perpetual noise and speed of modern traffic, the increasing number of 'one-child' marriages, and the economic difficulties of providing the town child with adequate outdoor playgrounds, are examples. The prevention of nervous disorder in childhood formed a main subject of discussion at a recent meeting in Geneva, of the International Association of Preventive Pediatory.

"Whatever part heredity, innate disposition, or so-called organic disease may play in the individual case, it was generally conceded that environment and education will always influence the condition either for good or for bad.

"The first essentials of the parents' attitude should be kindness and consistency, with willingness to let the child learn as far as possible from his own experience without unnecessary interference. Several speakers pointed out that, while a first child may find it intensely wounding to be superseded by a new baby, this is ultimately far less damaging than retaining the position of only child indefinitely. Dr. Heinrich Keller has similarly observed that the nervous child in Vienna is frequently an only child and is characterized by lack of desire to make friends from a feeling of superiority."

The two periods associated with a maximum of nervous instability and a maximum of punishment —namely, puberty (13—14) and during adolescence (16—17)—are both preceded by a period of working for examinations. Crowding of the time-table tends to result either in physical education being neglected, or in rest-periods being quite inadequate. The writer proceeds:

"Emphasis is laid on the value and importance of a period of rest in the horizontal position for examination candidates as much as for younger children, though the time devoted to this each day was practically nil in all the time-tables of the fourteen-eighteen-year-old groups. For adolescent girls there is a convention which permits intermittent relaxation at school; for boys there is none. The effects of prolonged fatigue upon nervous stability cannot but be harmful. The report concludes with the suggestion that further research might profitably be directed towards the following problems of school life: size of classes, the number of staff teaching any one child, the hours of sleep and daily rest, recording of height and weight, study of movement as an index of vitality, creative effort, examinations, terminal strains (especially about the eighth week) and punishments."

CALCUTTA AYURVEDIC HOSPITAL

An important addition to Calcutta's hospital accommodation for women is the women's ward of the Vaidyasastra Peeth on Vivekanand Road, which was opened by Lady N.N. Sircar.

Sir Bepin Behary Ghose, who presided, congratulated Kaviraj Shamadas Bachaspati, founder-principal of the institution, on his work in reviving the 'Ayurvedic' system of medicine. He dwelt on the importance of an institution like the 'Peeth' where students from different parts of the Province would have facilities for training in 'Ayurvedic' medicine.

Government of Maharashtra
on 15 December, 2016

JUPITER GENERAL
has a net work of agencies throughout the country.
J7

The Bombay Chronicle

REGD. NO. B. 1669

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

JUPITER GENERAL
has claim settling agents throughout the world.
J8

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

BOMBAY TUESDAY MAY 2, 1933

PERU PRESIDENT SHOT DEAD

Soldiers Kill Assassins And Clash With Civilians : Review Sequel

LIMA, May 1.

President Cerro was assassinated with a revolver shot at the conclusion of a review of 20,000 young men in Jorgeshavez Park.

Two Assassins have been killed and the third has been arrested.

SOLDIERS CLASH WITH CIVILIANS.

Following the assassination of President Cerro, a clash occurred between soldiers and civilians.

Several persons have been killed and many injured.—Reutet.

Lima is the capital of the Re-public of Peru, South America.

The Second Harijan Day com menced on Sunday with the mem bers of the Gandhi Seva Sena sweeping Harijan Quarters in Art hur Road.

The photo shows Mandvi War d Gandhi Seva Sena going in a procession to collect funds for Harijans.

BENARES DEMAND LEGISLATION FOR TEMPLE ENTRY

Police Stop "Harijan Day" Procession: Malaviyaji Addresses Public Meeting

BENARES, May 1.

In pursuance of Gandhiji's instructions, a programme for the betterment of the conditions of the Harijans was carried out yesterday.

It was proposed to organise a procession but the authorities did not permit the organisers to do so due to Moharram.

A public meeting of Hindus including Harijans was held in the evening, when a resolution for removal of untouchability and supporting the necessity of legislation regarding temple-entry was adopted. Sri Prakash presided.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya addressed the meeting. The opponents caused trouble but peace was soon restored.

Some policemen in pain clothes under an officer were present as a precautionary measure.

The procession organised by the opponents was stopped at the Chawk by the police.—A. P.

A largely attended public meeting was held this evening in the Albert Hall under the presidency of Mr. Ramanand Chatterji and speeches were made stressing the need of uplifting the Harijans of Bengal.

THROW OPEN TEMPLES.

Speaking of Gandhiji's mission for the Harijans the president said that if it was made successful, it would establish common brotherhood among all the sections of Hindu society. Mr. Chatterji appealed to caste Hindus to organise primary education for the Depressed Classes and throw open the doors of every public temple to Harijans, thereby binding them by a chord of unity of love and sincerity.

Contributions to the Harijan Fund were made at the meeting in response to the speaker's appeal.

Similar programmes were observed at almost all the towns and sub-divisions of the province. —A. P.

ANTI-SOVIET CLIQUE ?

Persia To Negotiate With Britain For Commercial Threaty

LONDON, May 1.

The Anglo-Persian Oil Agreement has opened the path for Anglo-Persian Treaty according to the "Daily Express".

The Paper says that the Shah has agreed to send plenipotentiary to London to negotiate a pact of close commercial and diplomatic co-operation in which he mentions the exclusion of Russian influence from the North Persia Railway which links up Iraq with India.—Reuter.

LEADERS STAND BY THEIR PRINCIPLES

"Times" On Baldwin's Speech & Conservatives

LONDON, May 1.

For a great majority of Conservatives, says the "Times," Baldwin's speech is a welcome proof that their leaders will stand by their principles and do not intend disregarding the considered opinions of men who govern the Indian Empire.—Reuter.

SIR M. BUTLER'S NEW APPOINTMENT

LONDON, April 30

The Home Office announce that Sir Montagu Butler has been appointed Lieut.-Governor of the Isle of Man from 31st October.—Reuter.

Sir Montague, the ex-Governor of the Central Provinces and Berar was Secretary to the Government of India (1922-24) and president of the Council of State in 1924.

MUSLIM POLITICAL CONFERENCE CLAIM

25 Per Cent. Seats In Bombay Council

AHMEDABAD, May 1.

One more resolution was passed by the Muslim Political Conference held last night, demanding at least 25 per cent seats in Bombay Legislative Council and equal representation in provincial services by statute besides an adequate representation in the Cabinet and on the Bench of Judges.—A. P.

MUSLIM POLITICAL ASSOCIATION FOR GUJERAT

AHMEDABAD, April 30

An organisation known as The Gujerat Muslim Political Association was formed with the object of self-guarding the rights and interests of Muslims.—A. P.

OOTY DACOITY SUSPECTS' IDENTITY

One Reported To Be Epigraphist's Son ; All Go On Hunger Strike

OOTACAMUND, May 1.

Four persons arrested in connection with the Travancore National Bank raid, who gave out their names and ages as Hazar Singh (21 years) Kushiram Mehta (19 years), Buchilal (27 years) and Nityanand Vatsayan (16 1/2 years) were brought here yesterday under a strong police escort and remanded into custody by the Taluk magistrate for a week.

The last named person was arrested along with Kushiram Mehta at the Erode junction, and is alleged to be responsible for shooting a sub-inspector.

It appears that he gave his name to the Erode magistrate as Bhagvandas Sarma, son of Radhakrishan Das, but changed his name later to Nityanand, son of Hiranand Sastri.

The local police identified him as Nityanand, son of Hiranand Sastri, Epigraphist of the Government of India who has his office here.

It is understood that all the four persons refused to take food as their request to allow them to eat together had been refused.

They are also reported to have protested against the quality of food.—A. P.

FLAG SALUTATION DAY AT AHMEDNAGAR

Woman Congress Worker Arrested

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDNAGAR, April 30.

To-day the Calcutta Congress Day and monthly Flag Salutation Day were observed here. A lady described as "Dictator" was arrested in connection with the Congress Flag Salutation.

Her house was searched and she was taken by Police. Nothing incriminating was found.

DROP IN EXPORTS & IMPORTS

Anglo-Irish Trade War Sequel

DUBLIN, April 30.

Damaging effect of the trade war between Britain and Irish Free State is shown in the exports for the first three months of the year, which were only 4,459,156 sterling compared with 7,305.805 sterling for the same period last year, while imports were 8,308,101 compared with 12,290,142 sterling. —Reuter.

"WAR FILMS" BANNED IN GERMANY

BERLIN, April 30

At the request of Thuringian Ministry of the Interior, war films "Western Front, 1918" and "Journey's End" have been prohibited from public exhibition in Germany.—Reuter.

PHYSICAL TRAINING & GOVERNMENT'S DUTY

Hanuman Vyayam Mandal Opens Camp At Amraoti

(From Our Correspondent)

AMRAOTI, May 1

The opening ceremony of the physical training camp under the auspices of Hanuman Vyayam Mandal, Amraoti concluded this morning.

Cadets from Bombay, Poona, Baroda, Calcutta and various distant places attended. A batch of lady cadets also was formed.

Sjt. Singhai in the course of the speech said, imparting physical training is the duty of the Government. Big 'pahilwans' like Gama and Kikarsingh are products of state patronage.

Brahmacharya, simplicity of life and discipline are essential things for this training. The Hanuman Vyayam Mandal deserves all thanks for pioneering this movement in the whole of this country.

The camp lasts for one month.

AVIATRIX REACHES CALCUTTA

Intends To Resume Interrupted Flight

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Mrs. Harry Bonney arrived here this morning from Rangoon by "Arankola" and was received by the Aerodrome Officer Mr. K. M. Raha. Her damaged plane was brought by the same boat and sent to the Dum Dum aerodrome for repairs. Mrs. Bonney expects to resume her flight as soon as the machine is repaired.—A.P.

ABSOLUTE SURRENDER

Nothing Less Than That To Satisfy Hitler

STEEL HELMETERS

They Must First Desert Present Ranks To Qualify For Nazi Party

BERLIN, April 30.

A severe blow has been administered to the Steel Helmet Organization by the announcement of Nazi Denoty Leader, Hess, that members of the Steel Helmeters can only jion Nazi Party, as did their leader, Seldte, on 27th April if they first abandon Steel Helme membership, nor can a member of the Nazi Party be Steel Helmeter.

The opinion is expressed that Steel Helmets will eventually be entirely absorbed by Brown Shirts much to the satisfaction of Chancellor Hitler, who has always wanted a united force behind him and it is already reported that many defections from the Steel Helmet organisation have taken place in spite of the efforts of leaders to prevent it.

Herr Seldte has been asked by the National Party to resign his seat on the Reichstag, but he has not yet replied.—Reuter.

PATEL BETTER

LONDON, May 1.

Reuter learns thate Mr. V. J. Patel is much better now.

IMMEDIATE STOPPAGE OF JAP DUMPING

Hosiery Manufacturers' Demand

CAWNPORE, May 1.

Mr. H. G. Misra, Secretary to the All India Hosiery Manufacturers Association has issued a statement in which he urges the Government to adopt immediate measures against the Japanese dumping.

He is again going to take a deputation to the Commerce Member to the Government of India.—A. P.

HINDU GIRL BURNS HERSELF TO DEATH

Cause Domestic Distraction

SHEIKHUPURA, April 30.

A report of a pathetic case of suicide committed by a young woman of Gujranwala is reported by some of her relatives here.

This woman who resided in a rented house in Bangawali Galli is reported to have set fire to her clothing late at night after locking the doors of her room from within during her husband's absence from the place. The girl was burnt to death.

Her bedding also caught fire and a large part of the furniture and a part of the building were also reduced to ashes. Before further damage could be done to the adjoining houses the fire engine arrived and extinguished the conflagration.

The motive of this extreme step on the part of the woman is said to be domestic distractions.—A. P.

"HARIJAN DAY" AT AHMEDABAD

Boarding House For "Untouchable" Girls Opened

AHMEDABAD, April 30

The "Harijan Day" was observed to-day.

Sheth Ranchchodlal, mill agent opened a boarding house for 'untouchable' girls and funds were collected for Harijans.—A P.

"PURIFY HINDUISM"

Karachi Harijan Day Campaign

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, May 1.

The 'Harijan Day", was observed at Karachi by Hindu leaders going round the Harijan quarters freely mixing with them.

Principal Butani entertained a large number of Harijans at his place whereat were present a number of Hindu leaders.

A huge meeting was held in the evening at Harijan quarters when Sheth Shivarattan Mohatta, President, servants of the Untouchables Society presided.

Speeches were delivered emphasising the urgent need for purifying Hinduism by doing away with untouchability.

EDUCATE HARIJANS

Mr. Chatterji's Appeal To Caste Hindus

CALCUTTA, May 1.

According to Gandhiji's wishes the "Harijan Day" was observed here yesterday by the caste Hindus throughout the city.

This morning Mr. Satishchandra Das Gupta, leader of the Harijan workers along with others visited "bustees", making enquiries about the grievances of Harijans and collections were made in the streets for the Harijan Fund.

LAHORE LEADERS ON HARIJAN MOVEMENT

Vaids And Hakims Clean Streets

LAHORE, April 30.

Under the auspices of the Harijan Seva Sangh, the anti-untochability Day was observed with a full programme terminating at a public meeting this evening, at which leaders spoke on the significance of the Harijan movement.

CLEANSING PROCESS.

Vaids and Hakims visited Harijan mohallas to carry out a programme of cleansing while Pandit Chambaram, the Punjab poet and General Secretary, Phirka Toru Committee, cleansed the latrines in the Gandhi Square in the presence of a number of high-caste sympathisers.—A.P.

"FAST" NEWS CAST GLOOM OVER PATNA

PATNA, May 1.

Under the auspices of the local "Untouchables Society" the "Anti-untouchability Day" was fittingly observed yesterday with a full programme terminating in a public meeting at Gulab Bag.

Mr. Harnandan Singh, Advocate spoke of of the significance of the Harijan movement. At that very moment, news of Gandhiji, undertaking another fast was received and it cast its gloom ove the meeting. The audience began to make enquiries about the reason of the fast.

There were a number of sports after which prizes, clothes and sweets were distributed.—A. P.

AT CAWNPORE.

CAWNPORE, May 1.

Cawnpore observed the Harijan Day in conformity with the Gandhi programme.—A. P.

DHAMMAPALA'S BODY TAKEN TO COLOMBO

BENARES, May 1.

The body of Devmitta Dhammapala, the great Buddhist worker, whose death occurred on April 29 at Sarnath, an important Buddhist centre, was taken to Colombo to his native place last night.—A. P.

SELLING ILLICIT SALT AND BULLETINS

AHMEDABAD, April 30

Two Congress volunteers were arrested to-day for distributing contraband salt and Congress bulletins.—A. P.

GOVT. REASONS FOR CREATING ORISSA

Secret Draft Recovered From Arrested Congress Leader

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Harekrishna Mahatab, a prominent Orissa Congress leader, who was released from the Hajalbag Jail on April 18 was re-arrested at the Cuttack Railway Station soon after he got down the train.

The police searched his person and is alleged to have found a copy of confidential Government draft, (consisting of 40 pages) regarding the formation of Orissa as a separate province.

The draft contained the reasons of the Government for its formation as a separate province.—A. P.

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